

THE SUNFLOWER

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AN EXPONENT OF THE SPIRITUAL PHILOSOPHY: ITS SCIENCE, AND ALLIED SUBJECTS

Volume 19

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Number 9

N. S. A. ANNUAL REPORTS.

PRESIDENT'S REPORT.

(Continued from last week.)

The Latest Word of Spiritualism.

Some years ago, under what was known as the "Pruden Resolution," your president was directed to solicit articles from the pens of representative Spiritualists as a whole. This resolution was reaffirmed at the convention at Minneapolis in 1905. Your president reported progress at our last annual gathering in Chicago and asked for further time, which was readily granted. I am obliged to report that I have failed to secure manuscripts bearing upon materialization, trumpet manifestations, table tippings, Bible Spiritualism, the rappings, and several other phases of phenomena. If this body of delegates should decide to have this work published as originally planned, the omission of any reference to these special topics would be a subject of remark and of keen regret to many people. I have some twenty manuscripts in hand from the ablest minds in our ranks, and I trust that some use will be made of them during the coming year. The transition of several of our noted workers, to whom some of these subjects have been assigned, makes it impossible for us to receive anything from them, as they had not prepared the manuscript prior to their taking leave of earth. I again report progress and recommend that this work be continued by the incoming president under instructions to secure authoritative papers upon all of the subjects named, with further directions to the board of trustees to have same published in book form.

The Federation of Liberal Religious Bodies.

At the convention of 1905 your president was directed to enter into correspondence with the officials of the various liberal organizations in America with a view to the formation of a National Federation of Liberal Religions in America. He was also directed to correspond with the representatives of local and state Spiritualist societies, and with the ministers of our faith, to see if they would favor such a step and assist in the work incident upon the organization of such an association. In 1906 your president reported progress and asked for further time. I am now able to report that all of the liberal religious bodies in America, with the exceptions of the Christian Scientists, the Swedenborgians and Theosophists, were heartily in favor of such a federation. All local Spiritualist societies were likewise in favor of the movement, with three exceptions, as were all of the Spiritualist ministers who replied to my letters of inquiry, again with three exceptions. The Christian Scientists and Swedenborgians declined outright to have anything to do with the movement, while the Theosophists paid no attention to my letters. The American Secular Union and Free Thought Federation was especially kind in its reply to my letter of inquiry and very courteous in its acceptance of the invitation. I am inclined to believe that the intent that prompted action in this direction is fully met in the International Federation of Liberal Religions that has been in existence for some twelve years. Its last meeting was held in Boston, in September of this year, at which distinguished men and women from all quarters of the globe were present. It remains for us to request permission to join this distinguished and most representative body, or to drop the matter altogether. I recommend union with the Federation in question.

The Temple Fund Society.

At our last National Convention an organization bearing the title, The Temple Fund Society, was organized and has been incorporated in harmony with the law during the past year. Rev. George W. Kates, of Pennsylvania, is the able and efficient president, while Mrs. Carrie H. Mong, of

Indiana, is the capable secretary. This society is chartered with the N. S. A. and is now one of its working auxiliaries. Your attention will be called to the results of its labors during the present convention when the executive officers make their yearly reports. A special meeting in the small hall has been appointed for its annual convention, to which all who are interested in temple buildings are cordially invited. The name of this society defines its purpose, and it certainly will appeal to all Spiritualists who believe it best for local societies to have homes of their own. I recommend this organization and its work to your thoughtful attention.

Definition of Terms.

The Chicago convention directed your president to appoint a committee on Definitions of Terms, to report at the present convention. This committee consisted of Hon. Charles R. Schirm of Maryland, W. A. Willing of Iowa, George W. Kates of Pennsylvania, Mrs. Georgia G. Cooley of Illinois, and Miss Elizabeth Harlow of Ohio. The report of this committee has in part been placed before the Spiritualists of America by its able chairman, Mr. Schirm, through the columns of the Spiritualist papers. Its presentation to the public was timely, for it has given you as delegates an opportunity to decide as to your wishes regarding this matter, and I trust that by your votes you will place the seal of your approval upon this report with such amendments as the convention may in its wisdom deem necessary. The adoption of this code of definitions, or some other, is a necessity, from the fact that the statutes of the different states require something of the sort in order to give our movement its just dues under the law. I recommend action of a decisive character upon this important matter and urge you further to append to this report a glossary that shall include the special words that make up the peculiar vocabulary of our people. Intelligent men and women are frequently compelled to blush with shame over the misuse of some of our simplest words, as, for instance, soul and spirit, which are used interchangeably as synonyms. I further recommend that our committee be requested to go over the glossary prepared by Andrew Jackson Davis and published by him in his great work, entitled *Answers to Important Questions*, also the one prepared by Hudson Tuttle and published by me in the columns of the *Banner of Light* nearly ten years ago, and draw therefrom a complete code suitable for pocket use by our speakers and mediums.

Ordination.

No extended reference to this subject is necessary at this time, in view of the fact that every delegate knows that many abuses have grown up under the cover of this term. Their correction and the discovery of a remedy for existing ills are duties devolving upon this convention. Several unworthy and not a few incapable persons have been ordained to our ministry during the past year. I feel that this convention should take some action looking to the better enforcement of our own usages. Your executive officers have exercised every possible care in their dealing with this question, but have been misled by the representatives of local bodies and have on two or three occasions issued ordination sanction to parties who should not have received the same. Our rules either mean something or nothing. If they mean something, let us enforce them. If they mean nothing, let us repeal and adopt some that do. The time has gone by for blatant ignorance and insufferable self-conceit to exploit themselves from our pulpits. I trust that the convention will in its wisdom take sharp, decisive action with regard to this matter, so that Spiritualists will no longer stand as apologists for some of those who represent them as public teachers. I recommend that this ques-

tion be considered in open convention and the facts, whatever they are, placed before us in their true light.

Phenomena.

No new or striking phenomenon has made its appearance during the past twelve months. The twenty-eight clearly defined phases of mediumship enumerated by Andrew Jackson Davis have all been in evidence throughout the year and many valuable lessons have been deducted therefrom. Phenomena are as valuable as they ever were, and every member of the board of trustees of the N. S. A. is a friend to all genuine psychic manifestations. Phenomena are challenges to the understandings of men to induce them to go in search of the realities of the invisible spheres. They are evidences that prove to us that our loved ones survive the change called death. Their's is a high and holy office. Accursed indeed is he or she who would counterfeit these things of God and prostitute them to base and selfish ends.

I recommend that this convention go on record as demanding that a line of cleavage be drawn between the true and the false, the genuine worker and the base counterfeiter. Of all the people in the world, the Spiritualists are the only ones who are qualified to speak on this question, and if they are not qualified to act, and refuse to become so, then they must not complain if this precious truth be taken away from them and given into the hands of those who are worthy of its custody.

The Legal Status of Spiritualism.

In his defense of the will of the late Frederick Fickey, Jr., of Baltimore, Md., our able brother, Hon. Charles R. Schirm, prepared a comprehensive brief, covering what might be termed "The State of the Art," or giving a resume of all cases in which Spiritualism has appeared in the courts of the land and the decisions rendered at the several trials. In view of the fact that legal difficulties are constantly arising, involving the validity of the wills of departed Spiritualists, and the sanity of those who are living, I am of the opinion that this brief of Mr. Schirm's should in some way be secured by this association, brought down to date and published in pamphlet form for distribution among our people. Several calls for such a document have been made during the past year upon the home office, and it is the duty of this convention to see to it that the N. S. A. is enabled to do the needed work in this direction. Mr. Schirm has already published this most excellent paper in the columns of the Spiritualist press, and it is highly probable that he would be willing to have it used in the manner mentioned and assist the association in appending to it all cases involving other matters than the testamentary disposition of property. I recommend action in harmony with the foregoing suggestions.

An Official Organ.

I have been urged by several representative Spiritualists, some of whom are delegates upon this floor, to call your attention to this special topic in a separate paragraph. It is held that the N. S. A. should have an organ of its own, issued from headquarters, setting forth the advantages to be gained through co-operative effort and to acquaint our people with the work performed by the national body in all of its varied departments. It was said that this paper should be so planned and conducted as not to interfere with any journal now in existence, but to devote its every energy to the special needs of our cause as represented by the N. S. A. I place this matter before you without recommendation, feeling assured that your decision will be just and right, whatever it may be.

International Congress.

In view of the marked increase of interest in Spiritualism throughout the world during the past year it occurs to me that the time is ripe for the holding of an international congress of Spiritualists for the purpose of forming a complete federation of our brethren in all parts of the world.

(Continued on page 5.)

Report of Committee on President Barrett's Report.

Your committee desires to report that it has carefully read and considered the comprehensive and admirably written report of the president. Much of the report is devoted to a recital of conditions and circumstances connected with the cause of Spiritualism in this and foreign countries. This part of the report your committee has regarded as a means of instruction and intended to give a bird's-eye view of the entire spiritualistic field, and therefore does not deem it necessary to advert further to that part of the report. Certain portions of the report are within the proper province of the Committee on Resolutions, and they have already been recommended by this body to that committee. Again, there are sections in the president's report which disclose evils for which this committee is unable to recommend a remedy, and it has therefore refrained from making suggestions which it believes will be entirely futile.

The purpose of your committee has been to reduce this report to as narrow a compass as possible consistent with a due regard for essential matters.

State Associations.

The convention at Chicago last year made some wholesome recommendations in regard to the organization of State Associations, and the method of conducting their business. Little more than suggestions can now be made in respect to this subject; nevertheless your committee wishes to impress upon those interested in State Associations the advantages to be derived from uniform organization in offering resistance to legislation adverse to mediumship. The experiences of the Illinois and Minnesota State Associations are a valuable source of instruction.

Camps.

Your committee recommends that the secretary endeavor to secure a N. S. A. day at each of the Spiritualist camps of the country in the coming season, and that the secretary send letters of thanks to those camps which have already extended us this courtesy and support.

Local Societies.

The matter of placing local societies on a footing where they will be able to offer the greatest resistance to opposing forces and to protect their mediums against unjust prosecution is a matter of vital importance. The nearest that your committee can come to offering a solution without making it obligatory is to recommend the incorporation of local societies under the general laws of the various States and the conduct of the business of the society by a board of trustees. For the greater protection of the mediums we recommend the adoption of the following form of certificate containing an accurate description of the phase or phases of mediumship, to be issued to worthy mediums by the State Association, where one exists, otherwise by the N. S. A., believing that a commission of this kind will clearly bring mediums within the Constitution of the United States.

Missionary's Certificate.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY, that..... is a member of the (here insert the name of the church or society) of the city of..... county of..... and State of....., a religious corporation, incorporated under the laws of the State of..... and chartered by the (here insert the name of the State Association or the name of the National Spiritualists' Association of the United States of America), a body corporate incorporated under the laws of the State or district of..... and that..... has passed a satisfactory examination before the Board of Trustees of the said church or society as a Spiritual medium; and it is further certified that..... possesses the following phase or phases of mediumship, to-wit:..... and that..... is deemed worthy and qualified to hold public seances or religious meetings, and to give private spirit communications in accordance with the rights and religious belief of the Spiritualists'

denomination; and it is further certified that..... has been appointed a missionary for the period of..... from the date hereof, and is authorized and directed to solicit and collect contributions for the support of missionary work of said denomination.

Witness the hand and seal of the president of the Board of Trustees of the said (here insert the name of the State Association or the National Spiritualists' Association), duly attested by the secretary, under its corporate seal this..... day of....., 1907.

President.

(Place for Seal)

Secretary.

(Here insert the articles of belief adopted by the National Spiritualists' Association.)

This certificate and the appointment as Missionary herein mentioned are accepted by me with the clear understanding and agreement on my part that they may be revoked at the pleasure of the said religious corporation by which the same was bestowed, without the assignment of any reason for the revocation.

Signature of Spiritual Missionary.

Missionary Work.

This is a troublesome subject. If we had ample financial means the trouble could easily be obviated. In the absence of such resources we recommend that all State Associations be urged to introduce circuit work, and where already introduced, to promote it by the use of local talent. Where there are no State Associations, we believe the matter can be safely left to the discretion of the Board of Trustees.

History of Spiritualism.

This most important matter has already dragged along its weary length through many years, and not until the beginning of this convention have we received anything in the form of tangible results. The appointment of Harrison D. Barrett as historian was a move in the right direction, and we recommend that in view of Brother Barrett's refusal to again be candidate for the presidency of the N. S. A., that the incoming Board be instructed to appoint him historian and editor-at-large with a salary of \$1,000 per year, and that the said board provide him with an assistant at such time, and for such compensation as it may seem advisable.

The Latest Work on Spiritualism.

Your committee recommends that in the event of the appointment of Harrison D. Barrett as historian and editor-at-large, that the subject matter under the "Pruden Resolution" be referred to Brother Barrett as a matter involved in the history of Spiritualism.

Federation of Liberal Religious Bodies.

Your committee recommends that the N. S. A., through its president, make application for membership in the International Federation of Liberal Religions.

Definitions of Terms.

Your committee recommends the continuance of the Committee of Definitions of Terms, with instructions to turn over to the Board of Trustees, from time to time, the results of its labors, and that the Board be instructed to have printed in pamphlet form the matter turned over to it, so that it may be generally distributed.

Phenomena.

Your committee desires to reiterate what is well known to every Spiritualist and to every other person who knows anything about Spiritualism, to-wit: that the phenomena produced through mediumship are the foundation and ground work of our philosophy, and that being true, it is necessary to eliminate, to the best of our ability, from our cause every person and thing which tends to discredit the high mission of Spiritualism or to becloud the fair fame of those true and noble souls

(Continued on page 6.)



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FRANK WALKER, President and Treasurer
ELIZA J. WALKER, Secretary
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FRANK WALKER, EDITOR

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When you want the address on your paper
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EDITORIAL NOTE.

Your address label tells the story.
Why not make it tell a good story by
keeping ahead of the times.

The Sunflower extends congratulations
to the new officers and trustees
of the National Spiritualists Association
and will continue to co-operate heartily
in all their efforts to advance the cause
of Spiritualism and its organization.
The association starts the year well
with two liberal donations of \$1000 each
from Mr. and Mrs. Allen Sanders of
Elyria, O. This worthy couple also
donated \$1,000 to the Morris Pratt
Institute. May their example create a
great desire among many others to
emulate it. Give while you are living,
then you will be sure it goes where you
want it to.

Some N. S. A. Requests.

The N. S. A. is doing many good
works in aid of Spiritualism and the
protection of its public cause. A new
and more active era is before it this
year. It needs your help.

The General Fund is having heavy
demands upon it for the necessary
propaganda and protection of the
general work.

Do not forget that branch, when you
donate to the N. S. A.

The Endowment Fund is growing
and will be a source of perpetual in-
come. One generous man, and also his
wife, have sent one thousand dollars
each for that fund. Give NOW, is
their habit!

The Mediums' Pension Fund is constantly
being used to help worthy aged
and infirm mediums. Can you help?

You are each welcome to some essays
on Spiritualism, by sending necessary
postage for the mailing. Also send to
this office the names of any person to
whom a few of these would do good.

This office desires the accurate names
and addresses of the officers of each
society of Spiritualists.

Also notify me of any edifice and
particulars, owned by societies of
Spiritualists.

This office desires the address of each
local medium in the United States, in
whom the local society has confidence.

Cooperation is in the air, and you
must cooperate, or that part of the
public work fails. Who will be helpers?
You must decide.

Do not hesitate to write to me. I
will try to fulfill your requests.

Fraternally

GEORGE W. KATES,
Secretary, N. S. A.

600 Pennsylvania Ave., Washington,
D. C.

New Officers of N. S. A.

The election of officers made quite a
change from the old board, only four of
them being elected. Mr. Charles R.
Schirm, of Baltimore, was a candidate
for the presidency, but withdrew in
favor of Dr. George B. Warne, of Chi-
cago, who was elected president. He
was vice-president for several years.
Mr. Schirm was elected vice-president.
There was a contest on secretary be-
tween Mr. George W. Kates, of Chey-
ney, Pa., and Rev. Thomas Grimshaw,
of St. Louis. Mr. Kates was elected.
Mr. C. L. Stevens, of Pittsburg, was
re-elected treasurer, he having suc-
ceeded the late Theodore J. Meyer to
that office in the past year. The other
members of the board are: Trustees,
I. C. I. Evans, of Washington, D. C.;
J. S. Maxwell, Minneapolis, Minn.;
Mrs. Mary T. Longley, Washington,
D. C.; Miss Elizabeth Harlow, Hayden-
ville, Mass.; A. W. Belden, San Diego,
Cal.

NATIONAL SPIRITUALISTS' ASSOCIATION For the United States and Canada. NO. 600 PENNSYLVANIA AVE., S. E.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 31, 1907.

FRANK WALKER, Esq.,
Editor the Sunflower,
Hamburg, N. Y.

Dear Friend and Co-Worker:

In obedience to the will of the annual convention of
the National Spiritualists' Association, held in Washing-
ton, D. C., October 14th to 19th, 1907, I hereby tender
to you the thanks of the delegates assembled, and of the
societies they represented, for your generous help of the
N. S. A., during the past year.

This association wishes you prosperity and health to
carry on your good work for the cause we mutually are
laboring for.

With profound respect and regard, believe me

Yours fraternally,

GEORGE W. KATES, Secretary.

APPETITE OUR BEST GUIDE.

It Will Not Lead Us Astray in the
Matter of Overeating.

It is the systematic practice of civil-
ized people to thwart, pervert, defy
and then abuse their appetites—with
lamentable consequences. Let me
briefly describe what this admirable
guide of ours will do for us if it be
given a chance.

The appetite of the properly brought
up child is simply invaluable. A child
needs a great deal of sugar, and if its
appetite for this substance be regard-
ed as reasonable and not a symptom
of original sin the child will take just
so much sugar as it needs, neither
more nor less, and will not gorge itself
with sweets when it gets a chance.

I am not talking at random, for I
observe daily in a small child of my
own, and it is the experience of all
parents endowed with sufficient sense.
The food which the child dislikes, such
as fat, is the food which the child's
stomach has the most difficulty in di-
gesting.

In adult life, if the appetite be not
cheated by the cook, it is our constant
mentor and guide and friend. When
we are taking much exercise it is
abundant. When we take little exer-
cise it diminishes, as it should.

As old age comes on much less food
is required and appetite correspond-
ingly diminishes. In short, at every pe-
riod of life and in all circumstances a
properly respected appetite will guide
us in the fashion for which appetite
was designed.

But we are much too clever to be run
by our instincts, are we not? We de-
prive the child of the sugar which it
craves and then find it a little nu-
isance and a pig because it makes itself
ill with sweets. It is we who should
be scolded and should squirm.

When our own appetites fail we never
dream of asking ourselves whether
this is a morbid failure due to illness
or is a normal diminution telling us
that we do not need food at present
or that we are not in a fit state at
the moment to digest it.

When warm weather comes most of
us use every device of cookery in order
to produce an artificial appetite,
which we will then satisfy. There-
after we will complain of the heat. But
since we have just piled unnecessary
fuel on the furnace, can we wonder
that we find hot weather oppressive?

Then, as the years go on and we ob-
tain more leisure and free cash, per-
haps we are liable to devote ourselves
more and more to the pleasures of the
table, seeking ever new devices to pro-
mote that hunger which is the best
sauce—the sauce which all other sauces
are designed to produce. All doctors
know the results.

If we turn to the lower animals and
observe how wisely and well their un-
cultivated appetites guide them we begin
to see the point of the saying that "ig-
norance is bliss."—C. W. Saleeby, M.
D., F. R. S. Edin., in London Mirror.

Art Roosts High.

A number of women founded a club
for the purpose of dabbling in litera-
ture and artistic pursuits. The two
having the most leisure were delegat-
ed by the other members to look for
clubrooms. A week later they reported
that they had made a selection.

"Where are the rooms?" asked the
rest of the women.

"On the third floor of this building,"
said the house hunters, and they
spread out on the table a number of
exterior and interior views of the
building they had chosen. But their
club associates refused even to look
at the pictures.

"If the rooms are on the third floor
it isn't worth while to consider them
even for a minute," they said. "It is
an unwritten law that all clubrooms
dedicated to aesthetic and artistic pur-
suits must have an aerial location.
Nothing below the eighth floor can
be thought of. It is all right for po-
litical clubs and other organizations
devoted to material interests to house

themselves in first, second and third
floors, but the higher the aims of any
society the higher the altitude de-
manded for its clubrooms."

The house hunters looked sorely puz-
zled.

"Why?" they asked.

But not even the most enlightened
woman present could tell why.

"We only know that it is so," they
said. "Look up the location of all
really soulful societies, and you'll find
that the law is faithfully observed."—
New York Press.

Look, but Do Not See.

Passengers on a Staten Island ferry-
boat were watching a large ocean
liner that steamed slowly up New
York bay. The steamer was too far
off for her name to be made out, but
she was flying the German flag. For
the space of fifteen minutes a hundred
pairs of eyes were fastened intently
upon the ship. After awhile the sil-
ence that prevailed on the deck of the
ferryboat was broken by a woman's
voice.

"Say," she said, "what has become
of that flag? It was there when we
first began to watch the ship."

Excited by the woman's exclamation,
everybody in her immediate neighbor-
hood put forth various conjectures as
to the mysterious disappearance of the
flag.

"They took it down ten minutes
ago," volunteered a man finally.
"Didn't any of you folks see them
haul it in?"

Everybody looked sheepish. It was
a fact that no one else had seen it.
Although scarcely a glance had been
diverted from the steamer during the
greater part of the trip across the bay,
the flag had been hauled down under
the passengers' very eyes and only one
man in the crowd had observed the
maneuver.—New York Globe.

They Went to Church.

Attendance at church service is ob-
ligatory upon the part of soldiers at
certain English posts, and amusing
stories are told of the excuses that
are sometimes resorted to in order to
escape this requirement. At one post
where a number of recruits were tem-
porarily stationed an old sergeant was
ordered to ascertain to what religious
sect each man belonged and to see that
he joined the party told off for that par-
ticular form of worship. Some of the
men had no liking for church and de-
clared themselves to be atheists. But
the sergeant was a Scotsman and a
man of experience.

"Ah, weel," said he, "then ye hae no
need to kape holy the Sabbath, and the
stables hae na been claned out lately." And
he ordered them to clean out the
stables. This occupied practically the
whole day, and the men lost their usual
Sunday afternoon's leave.

Next Sunday a broad smile crept
over the face of the sergeant when he
heard that the atheists had joined the
Church of England.—London Tit-Bits.

Love For the Beautiful.

Let us learn to love and appreciate
the beauty which we see around us
every day. There are beautiful things
everywhere. Some of us see them;
some do not. It all depends on our
education. A beautiful flower may
grow by the wayside. One person may
pass it by and not even see it, or he
may trample it under foot and call it
an ugly weed. Another may see the
same flower and as he looks upon it
marvel at its beauty and recognize the
handiwork of God. One of these per-
sons has no love for the beautiful in
his soul—and the other has—that is the
difference. Some people will tell you
that it is not practical to care for
beautiful things, but it really is prac-
tical, because it helps to make life
sweeter and better. You will find it
well worth cultivating, this love for
the beautiful, and when you once have
it in your hearts you will never be
willing to part with it.—Maxwell's Tal-
isman.

PRIZED PAPER MONEY

Rare Issues That Even Trained
Experts Seldom See.

OLD RED GOLD CERTIFICATES.

They Were the First Ones Issued and
Seldom Got Into Circulation—Na-
tional Bank Notes of 1865 That Puz-
zled Financial Institutions.

"It is a curious fact that not one man
out of ten can tell you the design on
any one of the current United States
bank notes," said a collector of paper
money. "Of course I don't refer to the
notes of high denomination. I mean
everyday, common bank notes of low
denomination, and I do not bar in this
statement many employees in banks.

"They handle money in a mechanical
way, and I'll venture that many of
them would be stumped if you were
to ask them to give you a detailed de-
scription of a dollar bill. They would
instantly recognize it when it came to
hand, but each man trusts more to a
general impression of what constitutes
the outlines of a certain note than he
realizes. There was a very clear illus-
tration of the truth of my statement
the other day in Indiana.

"In the vaults of a bank at Roches-
ter, Ind., there had lain for a number
of years a package of five dollar na-
tional bank notes just as it had come
from the treasury department. These
bills all bore the name of the bank
and were of the first issue of national
bank notes. It will be remembered
that the issue of 1865 showed a fine
engraving of a historical character on
the reverse of each denomination, the
five dollar bills bearing on the back a
representation of the landing of Col-
umbus, on the obverse being an Eng-
lishman presenting an Indian maiden
to three women, emblematic of Eu-
rope, Asia and Africa.

"A good many of these new bills
were paid out, and not long afterward
telegrams, letters and even personal
calls began to pour into the bank
warning the officials to be on their
guard—that a most clever and absolute-
ly undetectable counterfeit of their
notes was out, and the only way the
fact had been discovered was owing to
the difference between this and the
present designs of national bank notes.
The incident went to show how little
the average business man is acquaint-
ed with paper money, for if there was
one note that a counterfeiter could not
duplicate with success it was the
fresh, flat national bank note of the
series mentioned.

"The cashier of the bank, however,
curious to see for himself whether
bank employees really were suspicious
of the notes, took a trip to Chicago
and made several attempts to pass the
unfamiliar bills across the counters of
some of the banks, but without suc-
cess, the notes being refused in every
case.

"The same thing happened in St.
Louis when some one brought into a
downtown bank a hundred dollar note
with a red back. Now, the bank em-
ployees knew of the old fractional
currency notes of small denominations
with red backs, such as the five, ten,
twenty-five and fifty cent pieces of pa-
per, but this bill of large denomina-
tion with the glaring red reverse puz-
zled them.

"Yet it was a perfectly good issue,
being a specimen of the first gold cer-
tificates, which made their appearance
some time in 1865 or 1866. The law
authorizing their issue, as a matter of
fact, was passed March 3, 1863, at the
same time the law was passed author-
izing the fractional notes which ap-
peared with red backs. The red backed
gold certificates were of the denom-
inations of \$20, \$100, \$500, \$1,000, \$5,-
000 and \$10,000 and had been used
mostly for clearing house purposes
and consequently seldom got into cir-
culation.

"I lost no time in acquiring the bill
and now regard it as one of the great-
est rarities in my collection and do not
believe it could be duplicated.

"I have one note that would puzzle
the average business man or banker
either, for that matter. It is a speci-
men of the three year interest bear-
ing notes of July 17, 1861. While this
one is for only \$50, still other denomi-
nations were \$100, \$500, \$1,000 and
\$5,000. They were engraved only on
one side, the other being mostly in
white, allowing a space for indorse-
ment.

"All these notes were made payable
to order and bore interest at the rate
of 7.3 per cent. They were known in
former days as seven-thirty notes,
bearing five coupons for each six
months' interest, the last six months' interest being payable upon the pre-
sentation and redemption of the note.

"These notes were but a trifle larger
than the ordinary bank note and were
convertible into twenty year 6 per
cent bonds. The fifty dollar note showed
the American eagle on a rock as the
principal device, the \$100 bore the
portrait of General Winfield Scott, the
\$500 that of Washington, the \$1,000
Salmon P. Chase, while the \$5,000 rep-

resented an Indian girl, with bow,
leaning on a shield, an eagle near by
and Justice at the left hand.

"In 1864 congress authorized a new
issue of 7.3 per cent notes, but none
was issued. In their stead came com-
pound interest notes at 6 per cent, com-
pounded semiannually, this really be-
ing less than the authorized interest.
Many of these bills were used as
general currency, and yet not one bank
employee out of a hundred would
know anything about them. On the
back of the bill was a table showing
the value of the bill every six months,
the principal and interest being pay-
able only at maturity, but the notes
were always increasing in value. These
also are regarded as rare by collectors.

"I have one ten dollar bill bearing 4
per cent interest from Feb. 26, 1879. I
suppose I would have a lot of trouble
in passing that bill if I should need
to and maybe would not get more
than \$10 for it, and yet it is worth
just exactly \$21, not to say anything
of its value to me as a collector.

"Of the bills made payable to order
there were originally issued \$58,500
worth, and the total amount converted
was \$58,430, leaving \$70 outstanding,
and this ten dollar bill of mine rep-
resents one-seventh of this remainder.
Of the notes made payable to bearer
out of a total of \$39,951,250 originally
issued there is now left to be redeem-
ed only \$26,210, and the probability is
that many of these notes have been
destroyed.

"The bills were intended to interest
poor persons in the purchase of gov-
ernment bonds, which accounts for the
low denomination, but very few of
them fell into such hands. They are
now of extreme rarity and are held at
a high premium."—St. Louis Republic.

BRITISH BARONETS.

Those of England and Ireland Wear
the "Bloody Hand of Ulster."

The rank of baronet was given first
by King James I. as a means of rais-
ing money. The recipients of the dig-
nity were to be gentlemen of good
birth possessing not less than £1,000 a
year and in time of war—like the old
knights banneret—were to occupy posts
of honor near the royal standard.

The money payment has wholly ceased,
but when a baronet is created the
ancient form of warrant is still re-
tained, and a "tally" is struck at the
exchequer and handed to the new
baronet by way of receipt. Baronets
have no coronet or robes, but in the
English and Irish divisions they pos-
sess as a distinctive badge the "Bloody
Hand of Ulster," which invariably ap-
pears on their coat of arms.

The baronets "of Nova Scotia," who
date before the union of England and
Scotland, show the arms of Nova Sco-
tia upon their shields. The baronets
of Scotland have a distinctive badge
consisting of an enameled decoration,
"worn from the neck by an orange
tawny ribbon," showing St. Andrew's
cross upon a small shield, surmounted
by a crown and surrounded by the en-
ameled motto, "Fax mentis honestae
gloria" ("Glory, the beacon light of
the noble mind").

With this King Charles conferred a
crest—a branch of laurel held by a
naked hand and a thistle held by an
armed one—with the added motto,
"Munus haec, altera vincit" ("One de-
fends, the other conquers"). All later
baronets are of the "United Kingdom"
or of "Great Britain" and possess no
such pretty toys.

In fact, many people who pride them-
selves on their familiarity with De-
brett know scarcely anything of baron-
ets' badges and beyond a misty no-
tion of the meaning of the Ulster Hand
are unaware of their history and sig-
nificance.

There is one instance of the honor
being granted to a woman. Dame
Mary Bolles of Osberton, Nottingham-
shire, was created a baronet in 1635
for "maintaining thirty foot soldiers
at eightpence a day for three years in
his majesty's service," no slight help
in those troublous times.

"Dame," the old English word for
lady, is the almost obsolete style to
be used by a baronet's wife. Nowadays
she is styled "lady" without use
of her Christian name. Should she
prefer the old word "dame," that is
always followed by the Christian
name and sounds deliciously quaint
and distinctive.—Modern Society.

Murderers as Heroes.

Instructions have been given by the
government of Java for the execution
of criminals within the walls of the
prison in future. The present rule of
public executions has no deterring ef-
fect on the Javanese. Murderers on
the way to the scaffold are treated
with great respect by the native police
and are dressed in white and wear
flowers in their hair. The spectators
look on them with a respect which re-
sembles hero worship when the crim-
inals walk with bold and defiant tread.
In such cases the relatives bury the
murderers with great ceremony and
hold their memory in reverence.

Reassured.

"Say, pa, won't you buy me a drum?"
"No! I'm afraid you'd disturb me
with the noise."
"No, I won't, pa. I'll only drum
when you're asleep."—Life.

LILY DALE NEWS.

No items have been received from Lily Dale this week, so we will have to disappoint many of our readers.

Death of C. A. Edmonds.

Charles A. Edmonds was born in Essex County, New York, July 26, 1830 and went with his parents to Quincy, Mich., when about 7 years of age, where his boyhood and manhood was spent. He responded to the call of his country in the dark days of '61, when he went out with his comrades as First Lieut. of Battery A., First Mich., Light Artillery, better known as Loomis Battery. After about eleven months of service with Battery A., he resigned, returned home and organized Co. H. 17th Michigan Infantry, known as the "Stonewall Regiment" of which he was captain. He served his country faithfully and well, and in the year of 1862 on September 14th, he was severely wounded in the battle of South Mountain and lost his right arm. After a long and serious illness he returned home, and during the ensuing years he held many and various political and governmental positions. Among which he held the position of county register of deeds for four years, commissioner of the State land office at Lansing two years and various others.

Captain Edmonds was by vocation, an architect and builder, although he was admitted to the Bar in the State of Indiana and practiced there for several years. He was a brilliant scholar, a brave soldier and a good citizen and in the community where he passed the greater part of his life, he leaves scores of friends. For the past few years he has lived in Denver, Col., and came east on a visit, in the hope that the change would help his declining health. He seemed to improve for a time, and was preparing to return home, when he began to fail and grew rapidly worse. At Coldwater, Mich., Monday, October 21, 1907, he left for that brighter world, where there is no more sickness or pain. He is survived by his wife, one daughter, Mrs. Juno Conover and one brother, M. T. Edmonds.

Mr. Edmonds was a Lily Dale visitor.

SUNKEN CITIES.

Ancient Legend of the Lost Dutch Town of Stavoren.

Along the shores of the German ocean, as in other parts of the world, there are legends of great and populous cities swallowed up by the sea. Sometimes these legends are based upon facts and occasionally not. A writer in the Scientific American says: "The most striking of all the legends is that dealing with the lost Dutch town of Stavoren, at the entrance of the Zuyder Zee. Here there lived a rich and powerful lady, whose pride, cruelty and selfishness aroused the anger of heaven and caused the wicked and misguided city to sink beneath the waves. A small portion of the city (where the good people lived) was saved, and its name still cleaves to the small town of Stavoren. It is an indisputable fact that in the thirteenth century Stavoren was a wealthy and powerful commercial city. However, due partly to the port's becoming choked with sand and partly to the irruption of the Zuyder Zee in 1277, it rapidly lost its importance, and at the present time what is left of it affords shelter to only about 800 souls. The roofs and spires of the now submarine buildings can, it is said, be often seen far down in the depths when the sea is still and the weather is clear, while silent listeners on Christmas eve will hear the distant and muffled tone of church bells arising from the depths, only to break in bubbles and ripples on the surface of the Zuyder Zee.

"Disaster befell the small hamlet of Tiefengruben about thirty years ago. This was a pretty little village situated near Kranichfeld, in Thuringia, Germany. In the center there was a small innocent looking pond, upon which the good people used to keep their ducks and other water loving fowl. One stormy day, why and wherefore heaven only knows, the village went down, and its place was taken by a large lake, which still marks the site of the ill fated village. The benighted peasant returning home after a hard day's work felling timber in the forest surrounding Kranichfeld often sees uncanny looking lights flitting about over the marshy ground and mutters a prayer for the rest of the troubled spirits who, he thinks, are hunting for their lost home. These lights are merely ignited marsh gases, or 'will o' the wispas'.

"Many other towns have disappeared, due to landslides, avalanches and

N. S. A. FINANCIAL REPORTS.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

From October 1, 1906, to October 1, 1907.

Cash on hand October 1, 1906	\$14,121.49
Total amount received from October 1, 1906 to October 1, 1907	6,256.14
Total	\$20,377.63
Total amount expended from October 1, 1906, to October 1, 1907	8,213.13
Cash balance on hand October 1, 1907	\$12,164.50
Cash on hand distributed as follows:	
General Fund	\$8,262.47
Mediums' Relief Fund	3,323.94
Mediums' Defense Fund	291.95
Endowment Fund	286.14
	\$12,164.50

ITEMIZED RECEIPTS.

Contributions to General Fund	619.75
Charter Fees	45.00
Sale of Tracts, Rituals, etc.	32.14
Bequest to General Fund	1,360.28
Convention Receipts (1906)	1,077.64
Rent from Secretary and N. S. A. property	832.73
H. D. Barrett, Collections to General Fund	\$252.00
H. D. Barrett, Collections to Mediums' Relief Fund	76.05
Interest on Money in Banks	328.05
Contributions to Mediums' Defense Fund	249.83
Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Sprague, Collections to General Fund	5.00
Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Sprague, Collections to Mediums' Relief Fund	10.25
Rebate on Taxes from Mayer Estate	86.50
Contribution to Mediums' Relief Fund	88.20
Contributions to Endowment Fund	234.76
Dues and Collections from Societies and Camps	291.95
	1,004.31
Total	\$6,256.14

H. D. Barrett, for Salary and Expenses	\$1,569.98
Contribution to the Stella Ross case—Mediums' Defense Fund	250.00
Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Sprague, salary and expenses for October, 1906	211.70
Office supplies, charwoman, telegrams, express, etc.	163.40
Fuel	43.19
Gas	15.40
Postage	110.00
Property expenses, taxes, repairs, water rent, etc.	290.71
Convention expenses (1906)	775.35
Trustees' traveling expenses to convention and board meetings	757.61
Secretary's salary	1,200.00
Editor-at-Large, Hudson Tuttle (final quarter)	99.99
Pensions and temporary aid to mediums	1,910.50
Printing	60.55
Miscellaneous expenses:	
For Lyceum work	\$ 70.45
For legal opinion	20.00
For floral tribute, T. J. Mayer funeral	25.00
For Stenographer, T. J. Mayer memorial and funeral	15.50
For Goff will case	616.80
For Recorder's fee	1.00
	748.75
Total	\$ 8,213.13

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Statement from October 1, 1906, to October 1, 1907.

Cash on hand October 1, 1906	\$14,121.49
General Fund	\$5,638.13
Mediums' Relief Fund	321.06
Mediums' Defense Fund	5.00
Endowment Fund	291.95
	6,256.14
	\$20,377.63

DISBURSEMENTS.

General Fund	\$6,052.63
Mediums' Relief Fund	1,910.50
Mediums' Defense Fund	250.00
	8,213.13
Cash on hand October 1, 1907	\$12,164.50

RECAPITULATION.

Mediums' Defense Fund	\$ 286.14
Mediums' Relief Fund	3,323.94
Endowment Fund	291.95
General Fund	8,262.47
	\$12,164.50

the like, which have hurled them into lakes and inland seas. Local legends say that huge devilish live in these lakes, and it is their movements which cause the towns to slip down and hurl their contents into the depths, where the monsters can then glut their maws on mangled flesh and blood. Since the eleventh century 'Old Hans,' as the Frisians call the north sea, has devastated no less than 144 towns and villages, either by swallowing them up entirely or else by burying them under heaps of sand."—Chicago News.

The Selfishness of Bachelors.

Assuredly the erudite Gibbon and the crotchety Deyverdun would have liked a woman to attend to their household affairs, but each preferred that the other take the chance of assuming a burden, and, however prudent a wife thus obtained might have proved to be, we may be certain that her advent would have been attributed to human prescience and that she would not be regarded as coming, as the Scriptures truly say, "direct from the Lord." And yet the pompous Gibbon should have known better. Twenty odd years before, while still capable of feeling human emotion, he had fallen in love really and truly with the Lausanne minister's daughter, Susanne Churchod, and would have married her but for his father's disapproval. But self interest prevailed, and he let the beautiful girl go to become the wife of Necker and the mother of Mme. de Staël. Doubtless the melancholy aspect of the great man's autobiography is due largely to his subsequent feeling of aggrievement at having deprived himself by excessive caution of a most desirable companionship.

But it is ever so with men who have passed forty unsubsided by domestic discipline. Their flagrant demands invariably exceed the bounds of reason. Observe Gibbon's requirements—a mistress, a lively acquaintance, a good natured friend, a dignified head of the

table, a frugal housekeeper and a useful nurse, all molded into one feminine form.—George Harvey in North American Review.

Yule Dough.

The first authentic record of Christmas pie or pudding is that of the Yule dough. This was a paste made in the form of a baby and presented by the bakers to their customers as a Christmas gift. In ancient Rome on the vigil of the Nativity sweetmeats in the form of images were presented to the holy fathers, and it is probable that Yule dough had its origin in this custom. A belief was prevalent at one time that mince pie, which is composed of fruits and spices grown in the east, was a survival in memory of the offerings brought by the wise men to Bethlehem when they came to worship the infant Saviour. The pie in later years came to be a wonderful compound of fruits, spices and meats, eggs and sugar and inspired the poet Herrick to write:

Come, guard this night the Christmas pie
That the thief, though ne'er so sly,
With his flesh hooks don't come nigh
To catch it.

Plum pudding, now the universal piece de resistance in England, was originally "plumb porridge" and was served from a tureen at all the Christmas festivals.—St. James' Gazette.

Lamp For Dante's Tomb.

The Italian Dante society is to furnish the tomb of the poet of Ravenna with a lamp which it is proposed shall be kept perpetually burning at the expense of the municipality of Florence. The lamp is in the fourteenth century Venetian style, its main feature being an ostrich's egg, surrounded at its greatest diameter by a circle of copper, with ornaments of gems, lapis lazuli and malachite. The cup of the lamp will be of the finest Venetian crystal. The work is pronounced worthy of the best traditions of Florentine craftsmen.—London Tribune.

THE EARTH'S INTERIOR

Our Planet's Core Is Liquid, Yet It's as Rigid as Steel.

UNDER ENORMOUS PRESSURE

Neither Rock Nor Metal Could Remain There in the State in Which We See It on the Surface—The Lava That Breaks Through the Earth's Crust.

The idea that the interior of the globe is composed of flowing lava has long since been abandoned, but the picture that modern science offers of the inside of the earth is hardly less appalling. All investigations unite to prove that the heat increases as we descend deeper in the terrestrial crust at such a rate that forty or fifty miles down no substance with which we are acquainted could remain unmelted. And yet the same science tells us that the core of the globe is enormously more rigid than the hardest steel. This apparent contradiction is due to the tremendous pressure inside the earth. No rock and no metal can remain there in the state in which we see it on the surface. Its molecules must lose the adherence characteristic of solid bodies in consequence of the heat, but still they are not free to flow like an ordinary liquid, because of the compression to which they are subjected.

The phenomena of earthquakes have given wonderful information about the internal state of the globe. All observations show that the shocks of earthquakes are confined to a thin upper shell. They originate at a depth of only a few miles at the most. But the vibrations which they set going are felt all through the earth, often extending to the antipodes. The great core, held rigid by the pressure, is extremely elastic, and it responds to a shock like a ball of steel or of glass. The density of the earth increases toward the center. It is only in the upper part of the crust that local movements can take place, causing shocks and changes of level at the surface. Deeper down everything is gripped and immovable, except, as already remarked, that the molecules of the rocks and metals there are subject to vibration like those of a bell against which a blow is struck.

But this is not all. Whenever a local release from the pressure is brought about by changes near the surface the potentially liquid but effectually solid core at that point may suddenly become fluid and gush forth through a volcanic throat or other vent. But such effects cannot extend to any great depth. Nothing comes to us from the vast interior mass. That remains a perpetual mystery, far beyond the searching hand of science. Indirectly, however, we may learn much about it. Astronomical considerations throw a great deal of light upon the subject. We see that through the planetary system rotating globes are flattened at the poles. The same thing is true of the earth. Its equator bulges; its polar regions are drawn inward. Mechanical laws assure us that the cause is to be found in the fact that the earth and the other planets have assumed shape under the influence of the centrifugal force of their rotation. That force is necessarily greatest at the equator. Beginning as completed molten bodies, they have commenced to solidify at the surface after having assumed an ellipsoidal form due to their rotation.

Another very significant fact is that the shape of the earth corresponds with that which a globe rotating with its velocity would have if composed of materials arranged to their density—that is to say, growing denser toward the center. The heaviest materials must be deep down in the globe; the lighter materials have remained at the surface. This again corresponds with the facts of observation. We know the total "weight" and the average density of the earth. It "weighs" six sextillions of tons, and its average density is five and a half times that of water. But the substances composing the crust of the earth have an average density of twice that of water. It follows that the heaviest things in the earth, on the average, exist deep within its exterior. For all that we can tell, its inner core may be wholly metallic. At the center there is probably an enormous aggregation of dense metallic substances.

An indication that the inner parts of the earth consist largely if not mainly of iron is to be found in the magnetism of the globe. The earth is a great permanent magnet. If we could learn the facts it might turn out that iron is the most abundant substance in the solar system and perhaps in the whole universe. The majority of the meteorites that fall upon the earth consist of solid iron. Blow the earth to pieces and in the resulting cloud of fragments the rocks that we are familiar with would be almost imperceptible. There would be a rain of iron and other metals descending upon the moon and upon any other attracting body in the vicinity.

This view of the interior of the

globe disposes of the notion, so picturesquely developed in one of Jules Verne's romances, of the existence of vast cavernous openings in the interior of the earth. Such void spaces, though on no large scale, may exist in the upper part of the crust, but not at a great depth. The earth is effectively more solid than a cannon ball, and the movable rocks composing its crust are like a film of rust on the hard metal.—Professor Garrett P. Serviss in New York American.

FELLOW SUFFERERS.

Each Had Throat Trouble Just Like the Other.

As the commuter who always boarded the train at Paradise Hills seated himself he was conscious that the young man next him looked at him with some curiosity as they exchanged good mornings. For the first few minutes neither one spoke; then the young man broke the ice. "You have a delicate throat, I see," he said commiseratingly. "I used to be bothered that way myself."

The commuter hesitated. There was something about his seat mate which invited confidence.

"Have you been married long?" he asked, with apparent irrelevance.

"Not so very," admitted the young man. "Why?"

The commuter cautiously loosened the bandage round his throat and, turning toward his companion, displayed an absurd looking, polka dotted tie.

"We've been married less than a year," he muttered, "and she gave me six for my birthday."

The hand of his seat mate grasped his in a cordial, sympathetic grip.

"I thought so," he said. "It's only a year since I had my attack of throat trouble."—Youth's Companion.

Blowing the Nose.

Medical experts are calling the attention of the public to the importance of performing the nose blowing operation in a scientific and hygienic manner. First one nostril and then the other should be blown without undue violence. Doctors state that the two nasal passages should never be closed at the same time. If they are obstructed, as in the case of a cold, the back of the throat is filled with compressed air, and this, together with the discharge and the microbes which it contains, may be driven through the eustachian tube into the middle ear and lead to serious results. A great authority on the subject used to forbid his patients to blow their noses when suffering from a cold. The course is hardly one which will commend itself to those in the habit of catching colds. The best advice would seem to be that when it is necessary to blow the nose blowing should be done gently.—London Mail.

Wanted His Money's Worth.

"Have you any choice as to the wedding march?" asked the church organist.

"The wedding march?" echoed the father of the bride.

"Yes; the march that is played when the bridal procession moves down the aisle. Which one would you prefer—Mendelssohn's or the march from 'Lohengrin'?"

"Any difference in the expense?"

"Oh, no!"

"Then play the one that's the longest."

THE WATERMELON.

Not What It Used to Be, at Least in the Eating Thereof.

In the old days, when the world was much better than it is now, there were good watermelons.

As we remember them, the watermelons of twenty-five or thirty or thirty-five years ago were huge affairs. They were none of your overgrown cucumber effects of today, but were great big round fellows, and the outside was a dark green. It was the same shade of green as the reflection of the trees in a swimming hole.

And when you sunk the knife into it the rind ripped and cracked for two inches ahead of the blade, and the melon just laughed itself open.

Hold on! You didn't use a knife. You lifted the melon above your head and dropped it to the ground, and it burst open, as red as a rose and a hundred times as sweet. And you ate nothing but the heart—just the chunky red heart.

Nowadays the marketman shows you an oblong affair done in pale green and greenery-yallery stripes, with a white blotch on the underside, that he calls a watermelon. And you cut it into slices like bologna sausage and eat it with a fork, like pie.

And you have forgotten whether a watermelon goes plink-plink or plunk-plunk when it is ripe, because it doesn't make any difference now.—Wilbur D. Nesbit in Chicago Post.

Where Lindley Murray Was Born.

The house in which Lindley Murray, the author of the first American grammar, was born is still standing and is a favorite subject of the amateur photographer. It is located about two miles northwest of Palmyra, Lebanon county.—Philadelphia Record.

Committee on Auxiliary Society Reports.

To the Officers and Delegates of the N. S. A., in Convention Assembled:
Your committee has received for its consideration reports from three camp meetings, one Temple Fund society, thirty local societies and sixteen State Associations.

Though so few of the auxiliary societies have reported, we are pleased to notice a marked increase of interest in the manner of preparing them. They are more systematic than in former years and give more needful items of information.

Camp Meetings.

Only a few of the camps have sent in any statement. Mississippi Valley Spiritualist Association, Compounce, and New Era, Ore. We recommend that the incoming secretary be instructed to make an endeavor to have camp meetings more closely affiliated with the N. S. A.

Lyceums.

Many lyceums have reported through the late N. S. A. superintendent, Mrs. Anna L. Gillespie. These reports are full of interest and have been referred to the Lyceum Committee. We recommend that every effort be made to sustain lyceums.

Educational Institutions.

The Morris Pratt Institute, of White-water Wis., is the only school chartered by the N. S. A., and in fact, the only one of the kind in the United States. The present Board of Trustees seem to have created more interest in the institution than has been for years. The full report will be presented by its officers at this convention.

Temple Fund Society.

This society reports about two hundred dollars in its treasury, and an increase of interest. As its full report will come before this Convention to be acted upon, it calls for no special recommendation from this committee.

Local Societies.

Thirty local associations have filed written statements and financial as well. Your committee is pleased to note that there are a number of local societies that present very complete statements of the work accomplished during the year and are in good financial standing, many owning their own temples, and the amount expended for speakers and mediums shows the loyal support of the members.

While many are weak and unable to employ a speaker regularly, yet your committee note with interest the tendency on the part of the local societies to have settled speakers.

An urgent call for circuit missionary work comes from the societies. We recommend that this be acted upon by the incoming board, and that the missionary endeavor to strengthen the societies already in existence. The written reports are much more complete than usual.

We recommend that the incoming secretary be instructed to make every effort to obtain uniform statements and more complete written reports.

State Associations.

Out of twenty-two State Associations chartered by the National, sixteen have reported: Minnesota, Illinois, New York, California, Indiana, Kansas, Ohio, Missouri, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Oregon, Texas, Oklahoma, Maine, Wisconsin and Washington.

The incompleteness of these reports, and the weak condition of many of the State Associations, warrant your committee in recommending that no state charter be issued unless there are at least ten societies in the state in active operation. The information conveyed in these reports submitted to us is the explanation for this recommendation.

The importance of keeping on file at the office of the N. S. A. a complete statement of the work accomplished by each State Association does not seem to appeal to many secretaries. There are some notable exceptions to this rule; New York, Indiana, California, Missouri and Ohio are worthy of special mention for their endeavor to present complete reports. The Illinois State Association, through its secretary, especially emphasizes the fact that he tried to follow as closely as circumstances permitted the great prize report of last year, and his report shows that Illinois is a close second in honors in the character of the itemized statement furnished.

The Minnesota State Association has again filed a model report, which contains such a complete record of the State work, and every item is of useful information. Your committee feels that just recognition is due for the careful manner in which this report is made out. It reflects great credit up-

on the Minnesota State Association and its faithful secretary, Mr. Irvine.

Your committee recommends that a tabulated form be printed, upon the plan of this banner State Association, and that a copy be sent to both State and local auxiliaries with explicit instructions to use it as an example to go by when sending in their statements, and urge upon the incoming secretary that every endeavor be made to carry out the requirements of the Constitution and By-laws of the N. S. A.

Your committee recommends the regulation of the proxy system of voting, so as to give fair representation to each auxiliary society. We recommend that a complete list of auxiliary societies of the N. S. A. be published and sent to each auxiliary, with a view to having all auxiliaries acquainted with the status of the N. S. A.

Owing to the conflicting statements contained in the Constitution and By-laws, your committee recommends that a careful revision of same be made, and that all errors, typographical or others, be eliminated. The errors especially noted are on several pages of the Constitution and By-laws, which conflict with each other. On page 6, after the word "society" there is a typographical error. It should read "One delegate for each chartered society of lay members and one delegate for each fifty members or fraction thereof." We recommend the committee on amendments be instructed to correct typographical errors and conflicting statements in other sections of the Constitution and By-laws as now printed.

At the present time each society is granted a delegate on behalf of its charter and one on behalf of its membership, but the error in this particular case seems to make it read that there is to be no delegate for charter.

Your committee recommends the adoption of a new By-law requiring each delegate to wear a badge and stating that no badge be issued to any delegate or proxy whose society has not fulfilled the requirements of the Constitution and By-laws of the N. S. A. in regard to dues.

Financial Statement.

No complete report of the financial standing of the auxiliaries can possibly be given on account of the incompleteness of the reports. We recommend that this condition be obviated by requesting that a full account be rendered in connection with a brief written report.

In conclusion, though the reports rendered in no wise show the full strength of the societies chartered by the N. S. A., yet there is no doubt in the minds of your committee that each society is striving to do its best for the interests of the Association. Therefore we recommend that where societies are weak they be helped and strengthened by missionary work until they are able to go forward in their endeavor to spread the truth of Spiritualism. We realize the great good that has been accomplished by the N. S. A. through its auxiliaries. "United we stand, divided we fall" should be our motto, and if we unite in harmonious action, the N. S. A. will grow to be a greater power for good in the future than it has ever been in the past.

Respectfully submitted;

M. E. CADWALLADER.
A. W. BELDEN.
CHRISTINE COOPER.
MRS. J. P. WHITWELL.
R. H. HOYT.

How to Teach Children Care of Hair.

Mothers should teach their girls to care for their hair as early as possible. If a girl is coaxed into the habit of giving her locks a hundred strokes with a clean brush every morning and evening and braiding them loosely for bed, the foundation for a beautiful head of hair will be laid. Too many children are allowed to go to bed with their hair in a tousled condition, only to have it jerked and tangled hastily when schooltime comes round. Such a practice is disastrous to the nerves of a sensitive child and ruinous to the hair. If possible never allow one child to use the other's hairbrush. Diseases of the scalp are most contagious, and the brush is the surest germ agent.

How to Have Beautiful Teeth.

The care of the teeth is an old question, but it is truly astonishing how many women neglect the essential points of the dental art. We are told times without number that to have beautiful teeth they must be brushed after each meal, yet how many of us do this? A pretty mouth with glistening teeth is a beautiful sight, and the woman who wishes to be up to date cannot expect the old fashioned morning brushing to keep the teeth shiny. Gold fillings are considered vulgar now, and many people are having their gold fillings removed and porcelain inlays made instead.

The Sunflower, \$1 a year.

A Spirit Mother Visits Her Dying Child.

Richard Maxwell Winans, writing in the Chicago Record Herald, tells a remarkable story which he says was told him by Dr. W. T. S. O'Hara, formerly on one of the White Star Line steamships, with "such intensely earnest sincerity" that he could not help being convinced of the narrator's honest belief in its actuality. Shortly, the incidents are as follows: On the trip out of Yokohama a beautiful orphan girl of twelve years of age was returning to her relatives. She was so bright and good-natured that she readily won the hearts of all the crew, especially of the officers, including the doctor himself. When the ship reached the China sea the child became very ill with tropical fever, and in spite of all the efforts of the doctor she grew so much worse that a fatal termination was inevitable, much to the grief of all on board. The doctor says that while he watched by the patient's bedside he became aware of a feeling of the presence of a something in the room which he was unable to see. The child's pulse still beat softly, and as he looked at her face the room grew lighter, slowly and almost imperceptibly, although it was not near morning; the light increased until it was as bright as a full-grown dawn, then it seemed to gather together in flickering uncertain waves of blue and white and gold directly over the body of the child. It remained for a moment and then disappeared, leaving the room in darkness, except for the light of a shaded night lamp.

The child looked up at the doctor questioning and murmured, "Oh, look! how beautiful," and her fingers closed over his as she spoke. Continuing, the doctor says:

"She turned her eyes upward, and, looking, I saw, close to the ceiling, straight over her head, a blurred, misty, luminous globe, like a distant light diffused and glowing in a heavy fog. This grew slowly, almost imperceptibly, as before, until it hung a quivering sphere of bluish-white wavy light. It was more nearly like the St. Elmo's fire that clings about the ends of the spars in a heavy electrical storm than anything else I can compare it to."

"See!" she whispered; "oh, see!" "Slowly, so slowly that I did not notice it at first, the ball of light descended until it seemed to envelop her face and hair, giving the peaceful, pleased look on her face a glory and radiance such as we think of the angels having—the sweetest and most heavenly vision I ever saw or ever expect to see."

"As it lay for a moment wavering about her pillow I felt the child's hand grow tense in mine, her body trembled slightly, and she made a feeble effort to raise her head as she cried out falteringly:

"Oh, mamma! mamma! I see—the way—and it's—all bright—and shining!" "And as the voice died in a low whisper the light rose rapidly dissolving and disappearing as it reached the ceiling; the curly head lay quietly back among the pillows; there was the faintest breath of a sigh, a nervous flutter of the muscles, the fingers of the hand relaxed, the pulse was lost and she lay still and white as I knelt beside her couch, alone with death."

"I placed her hands across her breast, and mechanically again, I looked at my watch; it was 2.30 o'clock. As I arose to my feet I heard the door open and the captain entered, followed by the first and second mates and two other officers. The captain stepped to one side of the bed and placed his hand on the child's forehead, then turning to me, he said:

"I thought so! And then he added: 'Doctor, I don't believe in ghosts and spirits and that sort of thing, and I don't think there are any of us here who do, but these men and myself have just seen something that was very queer; and it was so real and plain that there is no mistaking that we did see it.'

"There was a ball of blue fire," he continued, "just like the St. Elmo's fire in a thunderstorm, that appeared right over our heads in the smoking-room, and when we looked at it the thing floated straight across the room to the door. There it hung for a second, turned in this direction and disappeared. When it had gone I said right away, 'Boys, that little girl of ours is dead!'"

After sending for the stewardess the doctor went on deck and up to the captain's bridge, and before he could speak the third mate, who was on duty there, told him, with an air of suppressed excitement, that, about half an hour before he had seen a bright light which followed the mast right down to the deck and then disappeared. While he was wondering what it meant the ball of fire seemed to come up out of the deck, rise up alongside of the mast, and hang briefly near the forepeak,

then it ascended into the clouds and disappeared. He asked the doctor if he could explain the strange phenomenon, and when he had heard the doctor's account of what had happened, he simply said: "Oh, was that it? I wish that I had known it at the time." and walked away.

ANCIENT BOWS.

That of the Scythians Was In the Form of the Letter C.

While universally used by the ancients, the form of the bow varied with different nations. The Scythian bow was in the form of the letter C, and the bow of the Tartars, descendants of the Scythians, still keeps that shape.

The Greek bow was not more than three or four feet in length, but so stout and stiff that it required considerable strength and skill to use it. It is said that the first Greek bows were made from the horns of a species of goat, the bases being united by means of a metallic band. Afterward other material was used in their manufacture, but they still retained their original shape. These bows were too short to be of much use, and, comparatively speaking, but a small portion of the troops were armed with them.

The Romans carried the bow to Britain, where it at once obtained favor and during the middle ages was extensively used, forming an important element of the armies of that period.

The English archers were said to be the finest in the world, and their skill decided the battles of Creedy, Poltairs and Agincourt. The bows used were of two kinds—the long bow and the arbalest, or crossbow. The arbalest was made of steel or horn and was of such strength and stiffness that it was necessary to use some mechanical appliance to bend it and adjust the string. The arbalesters carried a quiver with fifty arrows and were placed in the van of the battle.

"REASON" Formerly "The Sermon," a five 48 page monthly.

—EDITED BY—
Rev. B. F. Austin, B. A., D. D.

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PENSION FUND GRATITUDE DAY.

I am glad that my first official appeal or communication to the Spiritualists of the United States is in the interest of the Pension fund, that is of such great importance to the cause all of us love so well. Our indigent mediums must not be permitted to suffer. The noble-hearted donor, Brother Mayer, has given them a perpetual help that will partly sustain the present pensioners, but the fund is now so exhausted that there will soon be an impossibility to help these needy ones in a material manner, unless there is an immediate increase of donations. To that end the board of trustees has instructed me to make a call to all auxiliary societies of the N. S. A., and all other societies of Spiritualists, and persons, to take a public collection and solicit personal contributions on the last Sunday of November.

Each society and person can make that day a memorable one for the cause of Spiritualism by a generous response.

Please remember that it is desired to make Sunday, November 24, 1907, a day of gratitude to the spirits and their mediums for help and comfort to humanity.

If you feel that the new officers of the N. S. A. should be encouraged in their earnest efforts that they shall make for the cause of Spiritualism, then respond to this needed call, and show that you are willing to join hands in creating a new era for our mutual cause.

Make all remittances to the N. S. A. office, 600 Pennsylvania avenue, S. E., Washington, D. C.

Fraternally,

GEORGE W. KATES,
Secretary.

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PRESIDENT'S REPORT.

(Continued from page 1.)

I recommend that the incoming secretary be instructed to open correspondence with the representatives of our denomination in every quarter of the globe asking them to unite with the N. S. A. in calling an international congress, to be held in the early summer of 1908, on the supposed sixtieth anniversary of the advent of Spiritualism in its present form, either in Paris or London.

The Pension Fund.

You will hear in detail regarding this important branch of our work from our efficient secretary, Mrs. Longley. Permit me to anticipate her report in part by asking you to make this matter a personal one to every delegate before me. We are now paying out \$160 per month to our aged and indigent speakers and mediums, who have no other income than that which they receive from the N. S. A. Our pension fund is being rapidly depleted. Contributions to it have been few in number and very small in amount. Every name added to our list is, of course, an added draft upon this fund. We have several applications pending before the official board that we dare not grant until this convention shall have determined what shall be done in the premises. If no new names are added to our pension list the fund on hand will probably last about twenty months. If we take on those whom we know to be in actual need, the money will go that much quicker. If you desire this activity maintained then the fund must be increased to proportions that will enable your official board to extend the pension to those who are worthy when proper evidence as to their needs is presented to the home office. I urge you to adopt some plan by which the fund may be made a permanent institution, returning an income to itself, anomalous as that proposition may seem. When such a worker as Prof. J. S. Loveland, now 90 years of age, is placed on the waiting list because of the condition of our funds it is time that the Spiritualists of America were inspired to act, lest they be ashamed in the eyes of all the world. I recommend that ways and means be devised by you as delegates to maintain this activity in an ever-enlarging sphere of usefulness.

The convention of last year instructed your official board to undertake the raising of an endowment fund of generous proportions for the sustentation of the N. S. A. The trustees endeavored to carry out the orders of the convention. Appeals were issued to the country, both by letter and through the mediumship of the press, with the most discouraging results. Less than \$300 have been received from all sources during the entire year. One-third of this amount was contributed by one friend in Texas. The necessity of having such fund properly invested becomes more and more apparent as the years go by, and the N. S. A. increases the scope of its work. This fund should not be less than \$100,000 at the very outset. I appeal to you as loyal friends to Spiritualism to raise the fund. It can be done if each delegate present will but do his duty. I recommend the election of special agents to act as collectors in various sections of the country, who shall make personal appeals to their friends and acquaintances for donations to this worthy charity. These agents can be placed under bonds, if the convention so elect, and every possible safeguard placed around them to protect the integrity of the N. S. A. I further recommend that these agents be compensated upon the percentage plan, receiving, instead of a salary, let us say, twenty-five per cent. of their gross receipts in return for their labor expended. It is certain that unless something of this kind is done the N. S. A.'s future as a working force in Spiritualism will be as naught. The income received from the renting of the three houses deeded to the N. S. A. by our late treasurer, about \$90 per month, must go into the pension fund. This will not be half enough to meet the needs of that special activity. Let us have a large general fund upon the endowment plan, safely invested at a reasonable rate of interest, and then the N. S. A.'s sphere of usefulness can be enlarged and its many activities carried on without any fear of financial disaster. Brothers and sisters, please do something more than talk regarding this matter. Action is necessary, as you will see when you come to consider the financial reports of our secretary and treasurer.

Speakers' Salaries.

I may be pardoned for introducing this subject into a convention of this

kind. I deem it a matter of importance, otherwise I would not trespass upon your valuable time. When some of our ablest speakers and mediums receive only five, ten or fifteen dollars per Sunday for two lectures something is radically wrong with our movement. We cannot expect scholarly men and women to come into our ranks to act as our representatives upon the platform. If a speaker lives in a city of 25,000 inhabitants the above-named sums will not pay his rent, let alone provide food for his family and other necessities incident upon home life. The N. S. A. cannot interfere in the management of its auxiliaries, but can aid them when it is necessary to preserve their work. This convention, therefore, cannot dictate to the societies represented by you as delegates. I ask you to consider this matter to see if this great wrong cannot be righted. You cannot expect speakers and mediums to work in the factories or upon the streets as day laborers, or in homes as domestic servants, and then go into the pulpit on Sunday and give up-to-date, scholarly addresses. Let us at least try to induce our people to support their own religion, instead of continuing the old method of obliging outsiders to do it for them. Conservation, concentration and consecration are three things that Spiritualists should observe and practice. I recommend action accordingly.

Clergy Rates and Church Taxation.

It will please you as delegates to learn that special rates for clergymen are now a thing of the past. So many states adopted the two-cent mileage law that the passenger associations felt constrained to abolish all special tickets and passes, so that there is now a uniform rate of traffic for all patrons of the railroads. The clergymen of other denominations share the same fate as our ministers, hence there is no discrimination whatever shown in this matter. This association and its president are under special obligations to F. C. Donald, commissioner of the Central Passenger Association, Eben E. MacLeod, chairman of the Western Passenger Association, James Charlton, chairman of the Trans-Continental Association, and to J. E. Hannegan, joint agent of the Southwestern Association. I recommend that we extend to these gentlemen a hearty vote of thanks for the courtesy and kindness that they have extended to us as a people during the years that we have had dealings with them and the organizations they ably represent. The abolition of special rates to clergymen should be followed by another much-needed reform work. I refer to a just and uniform rate of taxation for all church and ecclesiastical school property. I recommend that the Spiritualists of America place themselves on record as being heartily in favor of the reform named.

The Morris Pratt Institute.

Let me refer briefly to the one school connected with our movement. It has made healthy growth during the past year and stands today at the very front as an institution of learning. The young people who are enrolled as students in the Morris Pratt Institute possess more than ordinary talent and will certainly be a credit to our platform when they shall have been advanced to our ministry. This school should receive the moral and financial support of every Spiritualist in America. I believe it has come to stay. I do not recommend any appropriation from our treasury at this time, because of the heavy drafts that have been made upon it during the past year in the regular conduct of its business affairs. I do recommend that each delegate make the Morris Pratt Institute a special object of interest when he returns to his home and send to its treasurer such sums as he and his friends can afford to lay upon the altar of education. Prof. A. J. Weaver, the principal of the Institute, serves without salary, as does his good wife, who acts as assistant secretary and matron to the school. Such devotion to duty and to the principles of Spiritualism deserves more than a passing mention on the part of the Spiritualists of America. Let us give them our thanks in a substantial form, which form shall be practical aid to the school to which they are giving their very lives.

The Goff Will.

From our honored vice-president, Dr. George B. Warne, we shall learn of the contest in the famous Goff will case in Michigan, also as to its present status. Up to date the decisions of the Supreme Court of Michigan have been in our favor but the case has been ordered back to a jury trial; hence the ground must be traversed a second time ere a complete victory is ours. In round numbers the N. S. A.

has spent about \$2,500 in the defense of this will, and it will take at least \$1,000 more to carry the case through the County Court, and another \$1,000 up to the Supreme Court of Michigan. As at present advised, I am decidedly in favor of continuing the contest up to the court of last resort, if necessary. The report of our vice-president, who has been the agent of the N. S. A. in this contest, may throw new light upon the subject and induce me to believe that further litigation should not be undertaken. The Spiritualists of Michigan have not raised more than \$250 in the defense of this will. The State Association is the beneficiary, yet its officers and supporters have not been able to procure funds to protect their own rights. The N. S. A. has done this work for them and it remains for this body of delegates to reflect seriously upon the subject. We must either abandon the case or carry it through, as above indicated. I believe that we are in the right and do not feel that we should yield until the Supreme Court of the United States informs us that the law is against us. I submit this matter for your consideration, recommending thoughtful action on your part.

Post Office Mission.

The distribution of tracts from the home office has been continued throughout the year by our faithful secretary, resulting in a great deal of good to the N. S. A., as well as to our cause at large. I feel that this branch of our work should be enlarged and continued during the year. I recommend that the incoming board of trustees be instructed to prepare additional expository tracts, to be sent out with those already on hand. In this connection I also recommend that the history of the N. S. A. be brought down to date by the incoming president and his manuscript placed on file at the home office. Our usages provide for the appointment of ordination commissions to conduct the services of ordination of our ministers in states where state associations do not exist. No form for the guidance of these commissions has been provided. I recommend that the incoming board of trustees be instructed to go over the reports of the several commissions, now on file in the home office, select the one best suited for general use, have the same printed and placed in the hands of all commissions that may hereafter be appointed. Repeated calls have been made during the past year for a document of this kind, hence the recommendation.

Finance.

Upon examining the financial statements of the secretary and treasurer you will see that the N. S. A. has spent nearly \$2,000 more than it has received during the past year. Its pension list alone has drawn almost that amount from the treasury. Other activities equally important had to be carried on, and the work paid for. Our people throughout the country have signally failed to contribute to the needs of our pensioners and to the N. S. A. as their legal representative and spiritual leader. I introduce this subject in a special paragraph with the hope that every delegate will make himself a committee of one to see to it that this organization is placed upon a sound financial basis. Recommendations are not necessary at this point, in view of the fact that I have made several under other headings in this report. The future success and permanency of the N. S. A. depend upon the correct solution of the financial problem. It is our duty to solve that problem at this convention.

The International Peace Congress.

As everyone is aware, an International Peace Congress is now, and has for some weeks been, in session at the Hague, in Holland. One of our best known and ablest workers, Mrs. Cora L. V. Richmond, was a delegate to that body and bore credentials from the N. S. A. as its direct representative. Her report will be made to this body later in this convention. The importance of this work can not be overestimated and I trust that as delegates you will enact such legislation as will prove to the world that all Spiritualists are believers in international peace. I recommend that the committee on resolutions be instructed to prepare a special manifesto on the subject, to be distributed in printed form, gratuitously, among the Spiritualists of America.

Reform Work.

No doubt the committee on resolutions will have something to say upon the reform issue of the times. The importance of placing ourselves on record as favoring every humanitarian effort, of whatever character, will appeal to every delegate present. We cannot speak too emphatically upon the subject of child-labor in the mines and factories of the country, nor should

there be any hesitancy in dealing with the question of prison reform and improvements in the care of the insane and other defective classes. We should also speak with no uncertain sound upon the subject of temperance, taking care to differentiate between temperance in all things and prohibition of one thing. I recommend that fraternal delegates be appointed by this convention, or by the in-coming board of trustees, to all reform associations that shall hold conventions during the coming year. It is not enough to say that Spiritualism is reform, is temperance, is progression, but we, as Spiritualists, must do something to prove those statements true. May I also add that I feel that this organization should send fraternal delegates to the biennial convocation of the Universalists' General Convention, that is to be assembled in Philadelphia on the 23rd instant, and to the national gatherings of all liberal religious bodies, including, if you please, the Woman's Suffrage League, that are to be held during the next twelve months? I recommend action accordingly.

Clipping Bureau.

In order to facilitate the work of the future historian of Spiritualism, and to assist the editor at large in the discharge of his duties, I venture to recommend that the in-coming board of trustees be instructed to subscribe to two of the best clipping bureaus in the nation, one in the east and one on the Pacific coast. These clippings should be placed in scrap-books under appropriate sub-headings and kept on file at the home office. I believe this is a practical issue and trust that it will appeal to the good judgment of every delegate as a matter of moment to our cause.

Mass Meetings.

A few calls have been made during the past year for the holding of mass meetings at certain points in different states of the Union. Some were held with indifferent results. In past years they proved valuable aids to the N. S. A. and to our cause. Perhaps they should be left entirely in the hands of the state associations, or to a union of forces of local societies in those states where state organizations now exist. I make no recommendations regarding this matter, but leave it wholly to your own discretion as representatives of our movement.

Mediumship.

Whatever legislation may be necessary on this subject can safely be left to this intelligent body of delegates without special recommendations from me. Permit me, however, to call your attention to the fact that the legislatures of a majority of the states of the Union dealt with certain bills during the past winter that bore directly upon the rights of mediums to use their powers under the direction of the unseen intelligences who prompt them to action. In some instances these measures were prohibitive in character and it was only by zealous efforts on the part of a few loyal Spiritualists that they were defeated. A few genuine mediums have been arrested and subjected to great ignominy when brought to trial. The trouble in Seattle, Washington, to which I referred last year, is yet unsettled, but the mediums then under arrest were tried and on two occasions acquitted. They are in trouble again, but there has been no call made upon the N. S. A. for funds to aid in their defense. An itemized statement as to expense incurred in former trials will be made to this convention. As soon as Spiritualists have learned to discriminate between commercialism in Spiritualism, and Spiritualism as a religion there will be no further trouble in respect to these matters. A proper definition of our terms will greatly aid our cause as a whole and be of untold benefit to our genuine mediums in making it possible for the courts to discriminate between genuine and counterfeit workers. We must speak in no uncertain way upon the subject of fortunetelling and its concomitants. To defer action in this respect any longer would be an open confession of cowardice. We have delayed, temporized, apologized, covered up these matters altogether too long. Let us act and show the world that we stand only for that which is true and support only those mediums we know to be genuine in all their works. Let us not only denounce fraud, but let us also refuse to employ frauds, or countenance them on our platforms.

Theodore J. Mayer.

On March 13th of this year our large-hearted, open-handed, broad-minded friend and brother, in the person of our treasurer, Theodore J. Mayer, returned to his home in the soul world, after an earth visit of sixty-one years. For the second time in our history we are in convention

assembled without his presence with us in bodily form. He was not present at the convention in Chicago in 1893, and is not with us in mortal as we assemble here today. For twelve years out of the fourteen that the N. S. A. has been in existence, he has served as our treasurer without salary. His many benefactions to our cause are known to you all and need no special reference at my hands today. He has completed his course, he has fought the good fight, he has finished his work and gone back to the home whence he came a little more than three score years ago. One of his last acts on earth was to draw a check in payment of the rent of this hall for the use of this convention. It was his last gift to the N. S. A. Let us send him a thought of gratitude for this favor and of brotherly love for his many other acts of kindness while he lived on earth. I recommend that our committee on resolutions be instructed to prepare a special memorial in honor of our arisen brother and that the same be spread upon the records of this convention and published in all of the Spiritualist papers in America.

Necrology.

During the past year a large number of our foremost representatives have taken leave of earth. Some of them have been active workers for the N. S. A. ever since it came into existence, while others have labored for the cause as seemed to them best in the communities where they resided. Among those who have gone we may mention the names of Moses Hull, of Wisconsin; Mrs. Jennie Hagan Brown and Captain W. H. Winn, of Texas; Hon. A. Gaston, of Pennsylvania; Dr. A. F. Melchers, of South Carolina; and General W. H. Parsons of Illinois. We know that these good friends of our cause are not dead, but have taken the next progressive step in life; therefore, we should congratulate them upon having attained a larger sphere of usefulness and of having gained a broader freedom in which to unfold their splendid soul powers. Let us remember them at their best, honor them for the good they have done, close up our ranks and go forward, doing better work for humanity because of our love for them. I ask that the committee on resolutions be requested to deal with this subject as may seem best to the members thereof.

The Board of Trustees.

The members of our official board have worked together in perfect harmony throughout the year. The vacancy caused by the transition of Treasurer Mayer was filled by the election of Mr. Cassius L. Stevens, of Pittsburgh, Pa., who resigned as trustee to accept the post in question. The vacancy caused by his resignation was filled by the election of Mr. Francis A. Wood, of Washington, D. C., who has done excellent work as our trustee since his election at the April board meeting.

The last convention selected Los Angeles, California, as the place of meeting for the convention of this year. Upon the request of many influential Spiritualists the friends in California kindly and generously relinquished their claim to the convention and left the selection of the place of meeting to your trustees. By unanimous vote Washington, D. C., was selected and notice given accordingly. I am convinced that the wisdom of this change will be apparent to every delegate as the work of the convention progresses. Your trustees have acted in all matters according to their best judgment and in harmony with instructions given at the last convention, so far as it was in their power to do so. Whatever departures therefrom there may have been were wholly due to unforeseen circumstances and to the exigencies of the times.

The Home Office.

The work at the home office has been of the same high order of excellence that has been characteristic of our conscientious secretary ever since she assumed the position nine years ago. She has been promptness itself in the discharge of every duty and has labored with singleness of heart and devotion of soul for the best good of the N. S. A. She now announces her purpose to retire from office at the close of this convention. The Spiritualists of America little realize what they owe to that noble worker and generous hearted woman, Mary T. Longley. As she goes from us let us assure her that she carries with her our earnest prayers for her future success in whatever field of labor she may elect to toil, and our soul-blessings for the good she has done our cause as a whole, and the N. S. A. in particular while she has been with us.

(Continued on page 8.)

Report of Committee on President Barrett's Report.

(Continued from page 5.)

that stand between the two worlds and perform the holy office as message bearers. Therefore we recommend that neither the N. S. A. nor any local society, nor any officer of either of them, sanction the employment or the endorsement of any medium who debases the high calling of mediumship, and that they visit upon the heads of pseudo mediums, who steal the livery of heaven to serve the devil in, their relentless denunciation.

The Legal Status of Spiritualism.

Your committee begs leave to state that Brother Schirm has entered into an agreement with Mr. E. W. Vanderbilt, whereby funds will be provided for publishing the articles on "Spiritualism and the Law," by the editor of The Progressive Thinker, who has already, at his own expense, prepared the plates for this publication.

Official Organ.

Your committee believes that the matter of establishment of an Official Organ will be solved some time in the near future, but that nothing can be done at this time to force the matter.

International Congress.

Your committee respectfully disagrees with the recommendation that the N. S. A. set on foot measures for calling an International Congress to be held in 1908 in Paris or London, and respectfully suggests that for the present there be a thorough concentration of effort upon our interests in this country.

Pension Fund.

Your committee recommends that the secretary of the N. S. A. solicit the local societies to devote the proceeds of one seance or meeting annually to the Pension Fund, and that the State Association be requested to make a similar solicitation of their affiliated societies. Your committee begs leave to suggest the probable feasibility of establishing a certain Sunday in the year for taking up collections in the various societies for this fund, and that this day be designated as "Gratitude Day," and that a form of services be provided bearing upon the virtue of gratitude.

Endowment Fund.

In addition to the many forms of soliciting contributions, your committee desires to recommend as a means of building up the Endowment Fund a simple plan which has been used with marked effect by other organizations. We propose that the Board of Trustees secure large lots of novelty albums arranged for the insertion of dimes to the extent of \$5.00; that these albums be sold at about cost price to local societies to be distributed by them to worthy members to solicit aid in this simple way, the albums when filled to be sent to the headquarters of the N. S. A. and the committee suggests that it might be a good plan to have a suitable inscription on the outside of the album which will at once explain the purpose of its presentation by the solicitor. This plan, we believe, can be taken up by the young people, and will be more prolific of results than any other.

The Goff Will.

Your committee has received in detail an account of the work done and funds expended in defense of the Goff will, and though it does not believe it good policy to rehearse these matters now, it nevertheless recommends an endorsement and confirmation of what has already been done by the Board of Trustees, and that the board be further empowered to render such further aid in that contest as in its judgment may seem wise.

Post Office Mission.

In the opinion of your committee, one of the most effective means of reaching the minds of reasonable men and women is through the post office. Persons will read in secret what they will not listen to from the lips of our advocates. It would be a splendid adjunct to our work if it were possible to establish in connection with every society a mailing bureau, and where such bureaus are already established we would suggest the plan of having the members of the societies place in a box provided for the purpose the names and addresses of such persons as they believe to be in a receptive mood in regard to Spiritualism, and also the names of those persons who publicly or privately show marked opposition to our cause, with such notes of the characteristics of the persons to be reached made on the slip, to the end that the most appropriate literature be sent to all.

Finance.

This committee recommends the adoption of the provision for increasing

the per capita tax to \$1 without increasing the fee to be paid by State Associations for each affiliated society. This we believe to be the most feasible plan for increasing our finances, and one that will supply the needed funds for the general treasury.

Reform Work.

Your committee concurs in the recommendation that fraternal delegates be appointed at this convention or by the Board of Trustees to all conventions of Reform Associations that shall be held during the year, and particularly recommends the appointment of fraternal delegates to the Biennial Conclave of the Universalists' General Convention that is to assemble at Philadelphia on the 23d inst.

Clipping Bureau.

Your committee recommends the adoption of the recommendation that the incoming Board of Trustees be instructed to subscribe to two of the best clipping bureaus, one in the East and one in the West, and that these clippings be placed in scrap books under appropriate headings and kept on file at the headquarters.

Mass Meetings.

This matter, your committee, believes, should be left entirely to the judgment of the Board of Trustees.

Mediumship.

Matter pertinent to this subject has already been brought to the attention of the convention in this report, and yet your committee takes the position that the N. S. A. is essentially a religious body, and while we recognize the value of spirit communications bearing purely upon material affairs, yet we do not deem it within the province of the N. S. A. to defend commercial mediumship; at the same time, we do not believe it fair and just to class as "commercial mediums" those mediums who incidentally with their spiritual communications give advice upon material matters to those who are seeking spiritual light and comfort, but who are in need of guidance in regard to worldly and material affairs.

Theodore J. Mayer.

Your committee indorses in every particular the eulogy pronounced upon our late treasurer, Theodore J. Mayer, and recommends that the Committee on Resolutions, to whom this subject is properly referred, be instructed to provide for a set of engrossed resolutions, to be properly framed, and hung upon the wall at the National headquarters.

Board of Trustees.

Your committee respectfully begs to recommend that there be no change made as to the time or method for electing members of the Board of Trustees. It is the opinion of this committee that when good, strong persons are elected to that Board they will be kept in office, and that if weak ones are elected, or for some reasons members lose their interest or efficiency, they will be dropped. It is easier to retain good trustees annually than to get rid of bad ones who have a long lease of the office.

Home Office.

It must be a source of gratification to every member of this convention to read the words of approval and commendation which have been bestowed by the president upon Mrs. Longley, our secretary, and her good husband, and your committee is gratified that the termination of her services are under such happy auspices as surround us today.

Spiritualists' Press.

Your committee most heartily recommends that this convention, through the secretary, extend the profound thanks of this body to Mr. J. R. Francis, editor of The Progressive Thinker; to Wm. H. Bach, late editor of the Sunflower; to Frank Walker, present editor of the Sunflower; to H. C. Berry and Dr. W. A. Hale, editors of the Herald of Truth, and to the editors of the English publications, Light and The Two Worlds.

Adjustment of Compensation.

Under instructions from this convention, this committee respectfully submits and recommends (1) the reduction of the secretary's salary to \$1,100 per annum, with the proviso that the secretary occupy the premises at the headquarters, heretofore occupied by the secretary, and that the rental of said premises be fixed at \$240 per annum, and one-half of the cost of light and fuel; (2) in conformity with a previous provision of this report, we recommend payment of \$1,000 to the historian and editor-at-large, if he be Harrison D. Barrett; (3) we recommend the payment of a fixed salary of \$500 to the president and his traveling expenses.

Conclusion.

We heartily endorse the words of President Barrett in which he forecasts with optimistic word-picturing the future of the cause of Spiritualism. We feel that the harmonious condition under which this convention was organized and has continued to work, augur well for the rapid expansion of the influence and working power of the National Spiritualists Association. We appear to have entered upon a new era, in which business methods shall be fittingly united with true sentiment and lofty devotion. To the retiring president we extend our best wishes and our grateful thanks for all the good things he has done during his long incumbency, believing that in his new position, which seems to be assured, he will find needed physical rest and that mental activity so thoroughly congenial to his nature.

J. S. MAXWELL.

CHARLES R. SCHIRM.

GEO. MOSTOW.

MRS. E. L. NICHOLSON.

CARRIE H. MONG.

MEXICO'S HARD WOODS.

Material For the Woodworker of Which Little Use is Made.

"I was amazed at the almost infinite variety of woods of value to woodworkers that are growing in the forests of tropical Mexico," said a timber expert who recently made a tour of that part of Mexico. "There are several varieties of mahogany, cedar, oak, rosewood, ebony, dyewoods and endless other hard woods with Spanish names, but corresponding to our hickory, cherry and other fine American woods that are now extremely scarce and costly.

"Many of these tropical woods are as strong as iron. While the mahogany, cedar, rosewood and dyewood are well known to us through importations from there, the unknown varieties of woods that are just as valuable are quite as plentiful.

"Among these is one called zapote, which grows to a great size. Although the wood of this tree has peculiarly valuable qualities for lumber, it is seldom used in that way, the tree being valued merely as the producer of chicle, the sap which forms the basis for most chewing gum.

"The wood of the zapote tree is dark red and is easily worked until thoroughly seasoned, when only the finest edged tools will have any effect on it, and a sharp pointed nail is driven into it with difficulty. The fiber of the wood is so dense that the wood sinks in water like iron.

"In prehistoric ruins that abound in these Mexican tropics are timbers and door frames that are as perfect today as when they were first placed in position. The wood takes a magnificent finish, as do nearly all of these Mexican hard woods, and would be a rare article for the cabinetmaker.

"There is an odd wood among these forests known as the gran tree which when tapped yields a black sap which is sent in large quantities to Germany, where it is used in the making of ink and dye. Another tree yields a sap that is a deep red, and Germany also takes largely of it for the manufacture of dyes.

"Besides these that abound in that part of Mexico there are vast areas of pine, a timber that resembles our popular and different kinds of oak. Much to my surprise, more than 6,000 feet above the sea I found a big sawmill in active operation, with a Yankee from Maine at the head of it.

"And he wasn't bothering with such commonplace logs as mahogany, ebony, cedar or rosewood by any means, but was cutting away at the white pine and oak, for these are the woods that the native buyers and users of lumber demand. As a matter of fact, a Mexican lumber dealer would be willing to trade you mahogany for our yellow pine, log for log."—New York Sun.

Epigrams of the Range.

Colonel Philip Reade of the Twenty-third United States Infantry is the author of the following "epigrams of the range." "The ultimate of the soldier's profession is to know when and where and how to pull the trigger." "Other things being equal, that soldier who can hit with measurable accuracy what he aims at is the best soldier." "The way to learn how to hit is to find out why you miss." "Brains must be mixed with gunpowder." "Soldiers who are not good shooters are apt to be turned into good scoters." "Most good shots are made good shots by systematic instruction and practice; there is no royal road to success."

Had an Assortment.

Tourist (in Arizona store)—Got any neckties?
Clerk—Yes, sir. What kind would you like—silk, calico or hemp?—Detroit Tribune.

The Modern Way.

First American Father—I hear your daughter is going to be married.
Second American Father—So I understand.—Judge.

N. H. Eddy

ASTROLOGER

And Character Reader.

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Life Readings by mail, \$1.00 and upwards. Trial Readings, 25 cents and 2 two-cent stamps. Send sex, time, place, and if possible hour of birth. These readings are of great benefit to business men, and to parents in dealing with their children. Many mistakes are avoided by having a horoscope of a child, showing its natural tendencies.

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Astrology in a NutShell. A book of 150 pages, filled with overflowing with plain, logical instructions in Astrology. Tells how to read your own horoscope, and how to tell the favorable time in each year. Twenty-seven pages questions and answers. Price, postpaid, \$1.50.

DECEIVING THE EYE.

How Witnesses May Differ as to What They Think They See.

Can anybody be perfectly sure that he is telling the truth, especially on the witness stand? To illustrate the fact that two witnesses, testifying as to how many people were in a room, may differ widely, yet honestly, in their opinion, Professor Munsterberg in an article in McClure's relates the following experiment with some of his students of psychology at Harvard:

"Last winter I made an experiment with the students of my regular psychology course in Harvard. Several hundred young men, mostly between twenty and twenty-three, took part. It was a test of a very trivial sort. I asked them simply, without any theoretical introduction, at the beginning of an ordinary lecture, to write down careful answers to a number of questions referring to that which they would see or hear. I urged them to do it as conscientiously and carefully as possible, and the hundreds of answers which I received showed clearly that every one had done his best. I shall confine my report to the first 100 papers taken up at random. At first I showed them a large sheet of white cardboard on which fifty little black squares were pasted in irregular order. I exposed it for five seconds and asked them how many black spots were on the sheet. The answers varied between twenty-five and 200. The answer over 100 was more frequent than that of below fifty. Only three felt unable to give a definite reply. Then I showed a cardboard which contained only twenty such spots. This time the replies ran up to seventy and down to ten. We had here highly trained, careful observers whose attention was concentrated on the material and who had full time for quiet scrutiny. Yet in both cases there were some who believed that they saw seven or eight times more points than some others saw, and yet we should be disinclined to believe in the sincerity of two witnesses, of whom one felt sure that he saw 200 persons in a hall in which the other found only twenty-five."

At the Bottom of San Francisco Bay.

What a melancholy sight the bottom of San Francisco bay must present! A diver recently told me of going down to the City of Quebec, sunk many years ago at the mouth of the harbor by one of the large China steamers. He descended with a stout heart and a mind inured to the tragedies of the sea, but when he saw two sisters of charity sleeping quietly in their berths and near by a man on his knees, swaying back and forth with the motion of the tide, and a dim, mysterious light over all the somber objects his heart failed him, and he gave the signal to be hauled above. The San Rafael lies there too. She went down in 1901, sent to the bottom by a collision with another steamer in the fog. The relentless tide runs over her cozy cabins and beautiful stairway, dank with the passage of time.

And there lie also, caught in the seaweed, the City of Rio Janeiro, the Es-cambia, the May Flint and the Caleb Curtis, the last a pilotboat sunk in a blinding fog. Truly, the bottom of the bay is paved with memories.—San Francisco Call.

Custard.

Concerning custard, or "custad," as it was formerly called, it was a common joke at civic feasts in the olden time to place an enormous custard in the middle of the table, into which at some stage of the proceedings the clown unexpectedly jumped. Ben Jonson uses the term "custard leap jack" of one who "in tail of a sheriff's dinner" took "his almain leap into a custard" to "make my lady mayoress and her sisters laugh all their hoodies over their shoulders."—Blackwood's Magazine.

ASTROLOGY.

Prof. John N. Larson, the noted astrologist, will give business adaptation (invaluable to children.) Lucky years and dates for important business transactions. Can be consulted by mail. State date of birth, the hour if known, and correct address.

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The prices are the lowest of any home in the U. S., \$15.00 a month, including board and small room, everything but private washing. To those who require nursing and medicine, small room, \$20.00 a month. For those who require medicine, nursing, and unable to come to their meals, or are helpless and bed-ridden, and require large rooms and extra heat, \$30.00.

Any person who wishes treatment for any form of disease. I will diagnose the case free if they will enclose stamp, as many can be treated and cured at home.

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EAST NORTH
WEST SOUTH



This department is conducted to enable Spiritualists and Public Workers to keep in touch with each other and with the work. Send us notices of your engagements or any other items of interest. Officers of societies, send us reports of your meetings, entertainments, what speakers you have, your elections, reports of annual and other business meetings, in fact, everything you would like to know about other societies.

Write reports with typewriter or plainly with pen and ink. Never use a pencil or write on both sides of the paper.

Make items short and to the point. We will adjust them to suit the space we have to use. A weekly notice of your meetings written on a postal card would look well in this column.

Always sign your full name and address to every communication; not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith; "correspondent" or "subscriber" gives no clue to the author. The printed article can be signed that way if you wish it but we must have your name for our own information.

Manuscripts will not be returned unless stamps are enclosed for return postage. If not used they will be retained thirty days and then destroyed. Retain copies of poems as we do not return them if we can not use them.

Suggestions for the improvement of the paper are invited.

Oil City, Pa., October 23, 1907.

Editor Sunflower: As the Sunflower has many admirers in this part of the world, I thought it well to draw the attention of seekers after spiritual light to the fact of its removal from Lily Dale to Hamburg, N. Y., and that they need only follow the sun as did the wise men of old follow the star of Bethlehem and their vision grew broad, that stargazing them to spiritual heights, just as our little Sunflower sends its rays of thought into the soul of men and women giving them lofty aspiration and inspiration, thus we do a higher and better work for humanity. We have had with us since the last week of September Mrs. Elizabeth J. Demorest, formerly of Pittsburgh, Pa., but now of Lily Dale, N. Y.

One of the best workers in our ranks, she unselfishly gives her time and aid to the local mediums, ever pushing them to the front. As many will testify a good talker for the cause she loves, an excellent message medium. Her evening meetings are well attended and much interest manifested. We shall miss her but hope to have her when through her work in Columbus, O. May the sun of prosperity shine on her pathway wherever she goes, illuminating it with spiritual light as she lights the way for others.

MRS. L. MEEKER.

Philadelphia Note.

The Rev. G. Tabor Thompson, formerly a Baptist clergyman, officiates at the Temple of the First Association of Spiritualists, founded 1852. Lyceum founded 1864. Services at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Lyceum, 2:30 p. m.
Capt. Francis J. Peffer, President.
F. H. Morrell, Secretary.
The annual meeting will be held Monday, October 7th.

Pittsburg.

First Church of Spiritualists, Bouquet street, Pittsburg.
Regular services Sundays 11 a. m. and 7:45 p. m. Thursdays at 7:45 p. m. Lyceum Sundays at 10 a. m. Ladies' Aid Thursday afternoons at 3. Visitors cordially welcome.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

To Spiritualists of New York State.

Dates are now being arranged for State Association meetings and the work of our State organizer and missionary for the fall and winter campaign.

We shall be glad to hear from Spiritualists from all parts of the State, especially in localities where there are no organized societies, with a view to making arrangements for the holding of State Association meetings.

We urge each Spiritualist to co-operate with the State Board in this matter, and request that you let us hear from you soon with information as to conditions in your locality. Write either to Mrs. T. U. Reynolds, Troy, N. Y., or to the president of the State Association.

H. W. RICHARDSON, Pres.
East Aurora, New York.

SPIRITUALISTS

Visiting Buffalo, N. Y., will find a Pleasant Home Accommodation at THE SPIRITUAL RETREAT.

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Buffalo Tidings

N. H. EDDY, CORRESPONDENT

Mrs. J. C. Bristol is holding meetings at 527 Main street.

Mrs. Staley is holding meetings every Sunday evening at Sterling Hall, 374 Connecticut street. Good audiences are in attendance each evening.

Wednesday evening seance, October 30th, there was a very good audience in attendance. Mrs. McMinnini, medium of the evening, devoted the time to answering written questions, much to the satisfaction of those present.

Mrs. Amelia Peterson, of Grand Rapids, Mich., well-known at Lily Dale as Lyceum leader and entertainer of children, made a short visit with Buffalo friends on her way to Brooklyn, where she intends staying during the winter. She does fine work in art lines.

The Psychic and Social Club held a dance and social in the parlors of the Temple, Prospect avenue and Jersey street, Tuesday evening, October 29th. A fairly good number were present to the first social of the season. Refreshments were served. The evening was an enjoyable one to all present. These socials will be held once a month.

Harmony Circle Spiritual Society held Mediums' meeting Sunday afternoon. The services were interesting. These meetings are held the second and fourth Sunday afternoons. Their card parties and social gatherings, which take place about once a month, are made quite pleasant to all who attend. Come and have a good time.

Prof. Lockwood, in his Sunday morning talk, referred to the men of learning and scientific thought who were becoming factors in the world of affairs, in their acknowledgment of the truth of Spiritualism. Evening topic was, Can Mankind Live up to the Golden Rule when Starving or in Physical Stress and Want? He referred to the economy of industry and its relation to a moral civilization. The lecture was full of interest and instructive points. Mrs. C. L. Chase followed the lecture with spirit messages.

"Only a Child."

One of the most wonderful things in this wonderful world is a little child. If we could see a baby only once in our lives, how strange and marvelous it would appear. The miracle of its formation, birth, and growth is a never-ending mystery. We have become accustomed to the appearance of these little helpless bundles of humanity, and accept it in a matter-of-fact way, and yet most of us have felt our hearts throb and we have held our breath as we gazed in wonder for the first time at the little one which was our very own.

Life of her life, child of her love—how tremulously, and with what thrilling awe and rapture the mother holds her first-born. With what strange emotions and questionings she looks upon it—and wonders. The more spiritually alive she is the more the mystery deepens, and the sacredness of the trust—the sanctity of maternity—moves her heart, and her thankfulness and joy are tempered with a sense of divine responsibility. No wonder that the Egyptians, and, in fact, all the people of the world, placed mother and child in the supreme position of their religious faith. No wonder that the Madonna and child was a favorite theme of the old masters. Love and birth are greater mysteries even than death.

"Only a child" is a phrase used by the unthinking; for every child is life and love incarnate, individualized, immortal. The babe is spirit, grown up to consciousness. Having attained selfhood, it has acquired eye, ear, hand and brain with which to learn, listen, and labor, and thus enter into possession of its promised land. The inspired Andrew Jackson Davis said "the child is a bundle of infinite possibilities," and it is true. The world's future sage and seer is enshrined in some little clay image of God. The powers of the future angel are packed away in the tiny form which we fondle or chastise, and parents may well shrink from the weight of responsibility which sometimes appals them as they dimly realize how much depends upon their influence, example, and methods of education.

The outlook of the Spiritualist enables him to include the hereafter as well as the here in his conception of the purpose and meaning of the experiences and discipline by which the individual is aroused to comprehend his own nature and to conform with the great laws of life instituted by the All-Wise.

Thus he sees in every new-comer an embryo Son of God; one who is on his

way to the great realization; it is, therefore, to him a privilege to render service to the young, and the injunction, "feed my lambs," has an especial significance.

"We brought nothing into this world and it is certain we can carry nothing out" is hardly true of the physical man, and certainly it is not true of the mental, moral and spiritual powers which we possess, or acquire. It is more true that, in many instances we bring with us ancestral traits and inherited tendencies—that "the parents have eaten sour grapes and the children's teeth are set on edge," and that we reap a harvest of heredity, of qualities and aptitudes, which we did not sow. In like manner we take with us the results of our motives and deeds, as these are incorporated into our characters and affect our spiritual bodies.

Fortunately for the world the law of evolution is a beneficent one and the stream of tendency is towards righteousness. Life struggles upwards to conquest with each succeeding generation, and the children of to-day receive inheritance and enter environments which, on the whole, are better and higher than in any past age. The tide of progress, of emancipation and spiritual insight, power and achievement, rolls onward and carries the race nearer to the predestined end—an end which is being reached not by the arbitrary action of creative energy outside and independent of man, but in, by, and through him. Thus the child is not merely the creature of its parentage and its ancestors, but its heredity reaches right back and up to God. Each child is a centre of divine energy—the life divine in it becoming self-conscious and responsive; the thought of God becoming interpretive and co-operative; the love of God thus individualized responding to, expressing and revealing the beneficence of the infinite spirit.

It is well that Modern Spiritualism has brought us the message from the unseen which has emphasized the importance of the child. It has taught us to emancipate the young from the errors of the past: to educate them by developing their powers bodily, mentally morally and spiritually; and above all by encouraging them to take intelligent interest in the awakening and exercise of their own powers and the formation of their own character. The Children's Progressive Lyceum movement, initiated by Dr. Andrew Jackson Davis, as the result of his clairvoyant vision of the children's sphere in the after-death world, although it cannot be carried out in its entirety—and for lack of cultured and capable workers is often imperfectly presented—is, in spite of these difficulties and limitations, doing splendid work for the young people who are happily brought within the scope of its influence. Thus while the earnest workers who have so far succeeded are to be congratulated, it is to be hoped that many others will feel impelled to engage in this very practical work for the good of humanity and for the institution of brotherhood and the kingdom of God on earth.—Psychic, in London Light

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230 N. 6th St. San Jose, Cal.

Hartford, Conn., April 6, 1906.
Dear Sisters:—I received your kind letter and contents, and may God bless you both for your kindness to me. I have been taking the medicine since March 23. Before taking it I was in bed over a week, could not stand on my feet, and was so faint from weakness and dizzy spells that I received two awful falls. I am now up and have been around my room for the last three days, have not had any dizzy or faint spells this week, and I feel so much stronger. The neighbors all mention the great change in me for the past three days and I have told them what did it.

I must now close, with a God bless you both for your kindness to a suffering sister.
MRS. ANNIE WARREN,
94 Chestnut Street.

Mrs. Dr. Dobson-Barker:—Enclosed find \$1.15 for another month's treatment. Your medicine you sent me last month did me more good than all the medicine I have taken in the four years I have been taking medicine. I sincerely hope you can keep me improving until I am myself again. You have my very best wishes for your success in healing suffering humanity.
MRS. LENA BANKS,
Cache, Okla.

Mrs. Dr. Dobson-Barker:—Please send me four more magnetized papers. The four you sent last month worked wonders for a lady friend of mine. Her feet hurt all our physicians, but now all the swelling has gone down and she is so happy and is spreading your wonderful works wherever she goes, knowing that you never failed in all these cases. Mrs. J. Wright of Prattville is now enjoying perfect health, and sends her compliments to you and your daughter. She suffered since 1877. Do you remember treating Mrs. Sarah B. Smith in 1903? She is now one of the healthiest women of her age—married in September, 1904, and has a fine baby boy. She was given up by our doctors. In fact, all our patients are in robust health.
E. E. CHAMBERS,
Manchester, Jamaica, B. W. I.

MEDIUMS' AND SPEAKERS' DIRECTORY

Mediums and speakers frequently lose engagements because people do not know where to find them. To avoid this have your name and address listed in this directory, under the proper heading. Speakers and public mediums who subscribe for or advertise in the Sunflower by the year, can, upon application, have their names and addresses placed in this column under one heading free of charge. If more than one heading is desired, \$1.00 per year for each heading. Those marked with a star will attend funerals.

MESSAGE MEDIUMS.

*Mary E. Clark, 351 So. Warren St., Syracuse, N. Y.
Fred B. Niles, 38 Gay St., Marlboro, Mass.
Mrs. Tyler Moulton, 424 Lilly Ave., Columbus, O.
Mrs. Elise Stumpf, Lake Helen, Fla.
Harriet H. Danforth, Lily Dale, N. Y.
Charles Harding, 632 Dundas St., Woodstock, Ont.
Mrs. B. W. Belcher, 233 Pleasant St., Marlboro, Mass.
C. Walter Lynn, 784 8th St., Oakland, Cal.
Mrs. O. W. Grant, 135 Prospect Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.
Mrs. Edith McCrossman, 262 East First Ave., Columbus, O.
Mrs. Elizabeth J. Demorest, Lily Dale, N. Y.
Eva Schwartz, 214 East 25th St., 3d Avenue, New York City.

HEALERS.

Dr. C. D. King, Onset, Mass.
Mrs. F. E. Ellwanger, 2241 North 13th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Mrs. Mattie Rector, 140 Hicks St., Utica, N. Y.
Mrs. Dr. Dobson-Barker, 230 North 6th St., San Jose, Cal.
Mrs. A. A. Cawcroft, 333 East 2nd, Jamestown, N. Y.
Vincel Drahos, Jim Block, Cedar Rapids, Ia.

LECTURERS.

*Mrs. Jennie Martin, 49 Dudley Place, Grand Rapids, Mich.
Mrs. F. E. Ellwanger, 2241 North 13th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Mrs. M. E. Williams, 201 Richmond, S. I., N. Y.
Mrs. S. Harris, 165 1/2 North High St., Columbus, O.
Rev. Dr. J. B. Geddes, 103 Lafayette St., Jersey City, N. J.
Mattie E. Hull, Whiteswater, Wis.
Mary C. Ward, Kingsville, O.
G. W. Kates and wife, 600 Pennsylvania Ave., S. E., Washington, D. C.
Mary M. Jennings, Moravia, N. Y.
Mrs. Elizabeth J. Demorest, Lily Dale, N. Y.
Mrs. Elise Stumpf, Lake Helen, Fla.
Prof. C. Otis Johnson, 388 Pearl St., Buffalo, N. Y.

SPIRIT PHOTOGRAPHERS.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Normann, Lily Dale, N. Y.
SLATE WRITING.
Mr. and Mrs. A. Normann, Lily Dale, N. Y.

ASTROLOGERS.

J. N. Larson, 28 Union St., Titusville, Pa.
N. H. Eddy, 110 Prospect avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.
Captain George W. Walcott, Rochester, N. Y.

TRUMPET MEDIUMS.

Mrs. S. E. Pemberton, 407 Hancock St., Peoria, Ill.
Frank McKinley, 15 West 64th St., New York City.

MATERIALIZATION.

De Witt C. Hough, 203 West 38th St., New York City.
Mrs. M. E. Williams, box 201 Richmond, S. I., N. Y.
Mrs. Effie Moss, 211 East 31st St., Chicago, Ill.

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Full illustrated Announcement of THE COMPANION for 1908 will be sent to any address free with sample copies of the paper.
New subscribers who send \$1.75 at once for 1908 will receive free all the remaining issues of 1907, besides the gift of THE COMPANION'S Four-Leaf Hanging Calendar for 1908, in full color.
THE YOUTH'S COMPANION,
144 Berkeley Street, BOSTON, MASS.

THEY WON'T SHUT DOORS.
And They Will Ride Backward, Reports a Traveler of Englishmen.

Travelers returning from England tell of two habits of the people of that country which impressed them. One is the average Englishman's aversion to shutting the door behind him.
"I don't know how it is in the English houses," remarked one who has toured England, "for I was not in one of them. But I stayed in a hotel in London where there were a good many English people, and a dozen times daily I had to get up and shut a door to keep the draft away."

"It didn't make any difference whether it was a servant or a guest who went through, the door was left open. This was in the spring of the year, too, when the weather was chilly. I noticed the same thing in railway coaches and hotels of smaller towns."
The other English peculiarity is a preference for riding backward on trains. The Englishman will make for the seat with its back to the engine every time, plant himself down in it with every evidence of comfort and look wonderingly at anybody who picks out a seat facing the direction the train is going. Not once did one American traveling in England see a native choose a seat facing the front of the train unless there were no other seats.—New York Sun.

Opening a Shell.
During the recent struggle in Morocco the Moors one day found in their camp at Casablanca an unexploded shell, and, wishing to find out how it "worked," they summoned their most proficient armorer, who, although he knows everything about hand guns, is most ignorant in regard to projectiles. This man thought that the best means of opening the shell was to use a hammer. At the second blow the shell exploded, killing and wounding many of the Moors who were crowded around him.

TRIALS OF THE RICH.

Financial Prosperity and Its Worries and Perplexities.

Once upon a time a young man and a girl loved each other fondly. He was poor, but bright, energetic and persevering. She was pretty, cheerful and amiable. They married. Their friends thought they might have waited until their prospects were better, but they laughed prudence to scorn. Two years after the marriage the wife met one of her friends.

"How are you getting along?" asked the friend.
"Very nicely," said the wife, beaming.
"My husband is so good, and I have such a lovely baby. And, just think, we have \$1,000 in the bank, and we don't owe a cent to anybody!"
Five years later the friend met her again.

"I hear you are doing very well," she said. "Some one told me your husband had \$10,000 invested in real estate."

"Why, yes," said the wife, "but it's such a worry. There are repairs and taxes and interest on mortgages, and one of the tenants has just moved out owing us a whole month's rent. Isn't it a shame?"

Five years more elapsed, and again the friend met her.

"They tell me you're growing rich," she said.

"Yes, but I'm anxious about the stock market. My husband has \$50,000 in stocks, and he thinks they're going up, but I'm not so sure about it. Indeed, I didn't sleep a wink last night."

Five years later—another meeting.

"From what I hear your husband will soon be a millionaire."

"Oh, I don't know," said the wife. "He hasn't more than half a million yet. And it is so tied up in all sorts of investments—one never knows how they will turn out. I just wish we had enough to put the money in government bonds so that we wouldn't have to worry. But of course the income from half a million in government bonds wouldn't be enough to make both ends meet. And yet, do you know, some people have such absurd notions about the amount of money we have! One crank has even sent a letter to my husband threatening to shoot him just because he is rich. I declare, sometimes I'm so worried I don't know what to do."

It would be pleasant to give this story a happy ending, but that isn't the kind it had. This lady's wealth continued to increase as long as she lived, and she never ceased to be uneasy except in those brief intervals when she forgot all about it.—Bohemian.

THE BABY POST.

A Curious Institution That Once Flourished in England.

Although few people are probably now aware of it, the fact remains that there once flourished in England a regular "baby post," the rates of postage being fixed on a strictly business basis, according to distances traversed.

The curious institution came into existence in connection with the founding hospital in Guilford street. When this charity was first established, it was understood that its operations would be confined to London and its environs. But the people of the country towns and villages heard of it and showed a decided disposition to share in its advantages; hence the "baby post!"

All over the country there were men and women who entered vigorously into the business of carrying children to London and depositing them at the gates of the founding hospital. The charge was 8 guineas from distant localities like York and Mowmouth, down to a guinea from places situated within thirty to fifty miles of the metropolis. The unfortunate infants were borne on horseback in panniers, two to each pannier, or in wagons lined with straw, for which the charge was somewhat less.

Naturally abuses grew up in connection with the traffic. But, even apart from them, the mortality among the "posted" babies was terrible. Thus, out of 14,934 received at the hospital in four years, only 4,400 lived to be "apprenticed out," being a mortality of more than 70 per cent.

Eventually parliament passed a measure abolishing the practice, and the "baby post" ceased.—London Answers.

Cree Indian Superstition.
Up in Canada the Cree Indians have some queer ideas in regard to delirium. The other day a Cree chief and a medicine man were arrested at Norway House, Keewatin, for the murder of a squaw. According to the custom of the tribe, the woman was strangled while she was suffering from delirium, with the idea of preventing the evil spirit from escaping.

No Answer.
Tommy—Pop, a man's wife is his better half, isn't she?
Tommy's Pop—So we are told, my son.

"Then if a man marries twice there isn't anything left of him, is there?"—London Telegraph.

LYCEUM SUPERINTENDENT.

SUMMERLAND, B. C.,
July 3, 1907.

Dear Sister—Inclosing my report of work for eight months of previous term of office, which has been with all its limitations a most pleasant duty, permit me to make a few suggestions regarding the banner contest. While only a few have made regular reports since the first, there are many of the lyceums working hard for the prize, and after looking over the different schools and seeing the great need of a little help for many of them—in fact, for all, it has seemed to me that instead of putting the money in banners, make the prize in cash to each winner, that they may supply books or banners as they most need. I have spoken to several of the lyceum conductors regarding this and they all have thought it would be a wise thing. The National felt they could give \$50 for the banners, and so would it not be a good plan to give \$25 at first, \$15 as second, and \$10 as third? This would be fair and would help greatly. The Pittsburg lyceum is one of the best, or was, that have grown up during the year, and should be greatly encouraged; also the Battle Creek. The California lyceums are in good shape, especially San Diego and Los Angeles. The Portland school is also doing good work, as well as Montana, and while the reports are meager regarding the Buffalo school, I think it is in good shape. The Bower of Beauty Lyceum and others are all working hard, and with attention many others could have been built up on my trip to the Coast. I made a special trip to Los Angeles and San Diego, giving lectures when I could and accepting donations voluntary in every way to help defray expenses. The lyceum at San Diego gave \$7.50 toward lyceum work. The other donations were all for the general lecture work. I am sorry I have no money to leave for my successor, but, as you know, not a cent was left for me in my work, or even a small donation from the National to carry on the work, as has been done in previous years. I was started empty-handed and left so, and allowed no expense fund to enable me to get about among the lyceums. To ask a struggling lyceum, already overburdened with its local financial troubles, to help in this, I could not; so my work has had to be done by mail. During the six weeks of March and April I had to hire the writing done, so made it as small as I could. I feel that I have done but a small part in the great work I entered with such high hopes, but the odds have been against me. Societies have not shown an interest and the speakers and leaders have been unable, in many cases, owing to their transitory positions, to build up the work; but with all the discouragements I have no thought of failure, for so long as we have children we have the desire to give them a broader education than the old theological one, and the Spiritualists will awake to the danger of listlessness. I could not help but see the small place the children had at many of the anniversary services in March. I remember Mr. Barrett's letter to me, in which he wrote—"It is like putting a cold wet blanket over an audience to try to interest them in the subject of lyceum work." This has been too true; but surely some brighter day is coming for our children, and they will awaken an interest in their needs.

The lyceum pins are with our goods, excepting about 100, which were left with Mr. Stevens to turn over to you. As soon as our things come I will forward them. I had about 500 song cards printed at my own expense. They are in San Francisco, and if you should need them let me know, and if they are not sold you can have them. I gave some to San Francisco Lyceum, as well as some other things they need to work with, as they lost all books, banners, flags and dumb bells in the fire, and have had a hard struggle, but are now on their feet and doing well. Mr. Ring sent a large package of membership cards to Battle Creek just as I was leaving there in May. They are still there; if you want them let me know. They seem to me at present of little value, but will be cared for until you need them.

I am sorry I cannot be with you at convention in October, as I fully enjoy the work done there. I regret deeply that you are to give up the office you have filled so perfectly, and hope for the good of the cause you may change your mind, and still be in your present position. But wherever your feet may wander may the path be full of flowers of peace for you and yours.

With kindest wishes for you personally, and with loyal regards for the N. S. A., its board and every member, I am

Yours, lovingly and fraternally,
ANNA L. GILLESPIE.

FINANCIAL REPORT.

From October 10, 1906, to July 10, 1907.

DEBTOR.

John W. Ring (collections).....\$ 5.00
A. J. Davis (stamps).....1.00
Badges sold.....4.25
San Diego Lyceum (collection)....7.50
N. S. A. for printing.....4.00
Mrs. J. S. Gillespie (donation)....39.00

CREDIT.

Postage.....\$16.00
Expressage.....75
Printing.....4.00
Printing (see voucher).....3.00
R. R. fare, San Francisco to Los Angeles and return, with sleeper.....25.00
R. R. fare, Los Angeles to San Diego and return, with sleeper Board during trip.....4.50
R. R. fare, Buffalo to Dunkirk, to see Mr. Bach regarding papers.....2.00

Fraternally yours,
ANNA L. GILLESPIE,
National Superintendent.

Report of N. S. A. Committee on Lyceums.

Mr. Chairman and Fellow Delegates: Your Committee on Lyceums has carefully considered the correspondence and report of your late Superintendent of Lyceums, Mrs. Anna L. Gillespie, and presents the following report and recommendations:

We realize the need of the N. S. A. taking hold of this work with more enthusiasm. Each year a National Superintendent of Lyceums has been appointed, but not much accomplished owing to the lack of funds to carry on the work. If the foundation stone of Modern Spiritualism rests on the phenomena of Spiritualism, then the future workers of Spiritualism must come from those who attend the primary school, the lyceum.

After reading Mrs. Gillespie's report, we find that the thanks of this Convention should be extended to her for the able manner in which she performed the arduous duties during her term of office. Mrs. Gillespie, in her report, recommends that the \$50 appropriated for the purchase of banners for prizes be expended in three cash prizes; \$25 first prize, \$15 second prize, and \$10 third prize. But your committee, after reading the numerous communications and noting the earnest efforts of the various contestants, we feel that it would be unfair to single out only three for distribution, and recommend that the appropriation be devoted to the purchase of text-books, suitable for use in lyceums, and the same to be distributed among the contestants according to the number of their members. In this way the money will carry on the educational work and each lyceum that has sought to win a banner will be benefited by this plan of your committee.

We are convinced by the perusal of the communications that the prime need of the movement is a lesson leaflet, and we would recommend the publication of a quarterly that shall be devoted to the presentation of out-line lessons, suitable for assistance of leaders of lyceums. This leaflet to be distributed free to lyceums. We recommend that this Convention appropriate sufficient money to cover the cost of publication and distribution of such leaflet. We recommend the appointment of a Superintendent of Lyceums, who shall keep in touch with the various lyceums, and attend to the publication and distribution of said leaflet. We further recommend the Manual of A. J. Davis, Founder of Progressive Lyceum; "Lyceum Guide," Emma Rood Tuttle; "Lyceum Lessons," C. Fannie Allyn, and the Lyceum Manual published by British Lyceum Union, be used by various lyceums according to their needs, and suggest that where there is a desire to start a new lyceum, that one copy of the book chosen be supplied to the conductor free of cost, in addition to the leaflet.

Your committee feels that the time has come for the N. S. A. to do for the lyceum, instead of asking the lyceums—whose needs are so apparent—to furnish the money for this literature. We urge upon the delegates to consider the lyceum question as one of the most important features in the Spiritualistic movement.

Your committee feels that the importance of the lyceum movement warrants us in recommending that this report be adopted ad seriatim.

Respectfully submitted,

THOMAS GRIMSHAW,
M. E. CADWALLADER,
MRS. C. D. PRUDEN,
MRS. M. J. STEPHENS,
MISS MARY CLAUS.

It's so much easier to congratulate a man on his success than it is to sympathize with him in his misfortune.—Chicago News.

STOCKING ECONOMY.

Wonders Done by Working Eyelet Holes in Silk Hosiery.

Since stockings are growing in elaboration the poor girl is quite out of it unless she brings her clever fingers to the rescue.

She can do wonders at little cost by buying the ordinary silk stockings either in black, white or in delicate colors and embroidering a more or less intricate design upon them in eyelet work.

Floss of the same shade as the stocking is used, and sometimes the design is combined with inserts of lace or net in white, black or even dyed to match the more delicate tints.

If the lace stripes or medallions are added great care must be taken or it will ravel, and all the work will go for nothing at the first wearing.

Such stockings make really handsome Christmas gifts and really are quite inexpensive, as a nice quality of silk ones can often be picked up for \$1, \$1.50 or \$2.

If made for a gift it is well to embroider them with a monogram and the favorite flower of the recipient to give them a personal touch.

These stockings are much prettier and in better taste than those covered with embroidered autographs, which are the latest fad of the seekers after novelty.

FOR THE LIVING ROOM.

Green Denim Makes a Fine Wall Covering.

In the living room or library, where pictures are to be hung, a plain quiet covering is best. A russet brown or a green denim makes a good background.

The frieze may be bright and figured or of a plain and contrasting color. Chintz or cretonne will not be so good for this purpose, as some material with a more conventional design is needed, such as Indian prints.

If one prefers the frieze may be made of denim or grass cloth, on which a striking design may be stenciled.

The stenciling, if brown is used for the wall coverings, should be done in dyes by using a seal brown and black dye mixed with the water. The stain should be tried first on wood to be sure the desired shade has been obtained.

If the woodwork in the room is not of the weathered or burnt oak color it will be a simple matter to paint or stain it to match the wood on the walls.

Instead of using the wooden strips to cover the joints of the denim, wide leather gimp put on with large brass headed tacks is very effective.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

A good cover for irons when being heated on a gas or gasoline stove is an old teakettle with the bottom cut out.

Rub your aluminium teakettle with a flannel moistened with kerosene oil, then wash, rinse and polish with soft paper.

Dishes which have become brown and burnt from baking in the oven may be easily cleaned after they have stood awhile in borax water.

Cover your ironing board with a thick layer of newspaper before putting on the sheet. They make as fine a pad as a woolen blanket and are always at hand.

A carpet that is badly faded and hardly fit for use may be utilized in the following manner: Remove all the dust and tack it on the floor wrong side up and paint it. The first coat of paint should be quite thick, and it is better to use the yellow ochre for the first coating. The next two coats may be of any shade desired. Let the first coat dry thoroughly before applying the second. A carpet treated in this manner will outwear linoleum.

Silk Manufacture.

From all accounts silk manufacture originated in China. Chinese tradition has it that the Emperor Foh Li taught his people the art of cultivating the silkworm as early as 5000 B. C. Spain was the first European country to receive the silkworms, the Arab conquerors introducing them about the tenth century, probably from their home on the borders of Persia. The foundation of the silk industry in France dates from the year 1516, when Francis I. imported silk workers from Milan.

The Baby's Fault.

Nursemaid—I'm going to leave, mum, Mistress—Why, what's the matter? Don't you like the baby? Nursemaid—Yes'm, but he is that afraid of a policeman that I can't get near one.—London Tatler.

His Absentmindedness.

Professor (after dinner, looking at his empty plate in a rage)—There, we've had spinach and egg again! You know perfectly well, Amelia, that I can't eat it!—Fliegende Blätter.

Sure Thing.

"Do you believe any of the plant or arboreal kingdom would stick to man if given the choice?"
"I think the dogwood."—Baltimore American.

PRESIDENT'S REPORT.

(Continued from page 5.)

All honor to her for the good she has done! Personally I am under great obligations to Mrs. Longley and her good husband, for many favors received and I take this opportunity to extend to them my most grateful thanks.

The Spiritualist Press.

The N. S. A. is under obligations to all the Spiritualist papers in America, to Light and the Two Worlds, in England, and to The Harbinger of Light in Australia. Especially are we indebted to W. H. Bach, late of the Sunflower, and Mr. J. R. Francis, of the Progressive Thinker. Mr. Bach has opened his columns freely to communications from the editor at large and from the home office. I feel that he is entitled to our grateful thanks for the services he has rendered us and believe that he should receive an expression of our goodwill as he enters into his new field of endeavor. Very few Spiritualists in America realize what they owe to the intrepid and wide-awake editor of the Progressive Thinker, Mr. J. R. Francis. He has fought valiantly for true Spiritualism and has dared to tell the truth with regard to the shams that have attached themselves to our movement. I recommend that a special vote of thanks be extended to him for the splendid work he has done for Spiritualism and the generous aid he has rendered this association. Let us also remember the Herald of Truth and its editors and proprietors, Mr. H. C. Barry and Dr. W. A. Hale; also Mr. Frank Walker, the new proprietor of the Sunflower. They are rendering the N. S. A. loyal support and are entitled to our grateful thanks.

Conclusion.

It remains for me now to surrender into your hands the great office you have entrusted to my care during the past fourteen years. Were I to presume to offer any suggestions with regard to the organic structure of the N. S. A. I should feel tempted to urge a change in the length of the official term for your board of trustees. Not more than one-third of its membership should retire at any given election. Prominent business men have referred to this matter and stated that the present method is a perpetual source of weakness to this organization. Nothing can be done to change the constitution at this convention, but a resolution can be introduced here providing for the making of the change at our annual gathering in 1908. To the Spiritualists of America who have honored me with their confidence through the changing events of more than a decade of years I return my grateful thanks. There is need of consecration to the principles underlying Spiritualism as never before. I appeal to my brethren in these closing words to rally as one man around the banner of organization and plant it upon the ramparts of assured success. There are signs of promise in the skies, but there are also storm clouds that must be broken up and scattered ere those promises can be realized in everyday experience. The future of Spiritualism depends upon the individual Spiritualist. It is for you and for me, then, to build so wisely today that the Spiritualists of tomorrow will have cause to thank us for our sacrifices. Spirit communion is a precious truth, but it is only one phase of our great movement. With only the phenomenal side upon which to build our temple there would be no symmetry in the grand superstructure. Science, philosophy and religion must come to our aid. With phenomena, science, philosophy, and religion as our corner stones, our temple will withstand the heats of the summer sun and defy the heaviest frosts of the northern clime. Our movement is safe, but our people need a re-birth into the light of a loftier spirituality. Let us work together to make our N. S. A. a finite means to a divine end, whose ultimate purpose shall be the revelation of the Infinite enthroned in the universe, whose everlasting arms are around, about, above and below us all.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

MRS. L. EVELYN BARR

Trumpet and Trance Medium.

All Readings Given in the Light.

330 Melwood St., PITTSBURG, PA.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH POSTAL CARD

The Spiritualists of Rochester are trying to pay for Plymouth Temple so that they can own it free from debt. They have a fine photo souvenir postal card of the church and pastor, Rev. B. F. Austin. You can get one or a hundred for 5 cents each. Address Frank L. Cushman, Secretary, 549 Sawyer street, Rochester, N. Y.

CHINESE FOOTBALL.

It is More Like a Prolonged Riot than a Pastime.

"The first game of football I witnessed upon my arrival in China," of our consular representatives at a visit remarked recently, "I took for a very serious riot, and wouldn't have blamed me either."

"In the first place, I was not at that the Chinese had any such game but later found that it is very popular in north China. It is not played in the American game, and instead eleven players to the side there are twenty. These northern Chinese are all giants, and every man on the team be six feet or over in height and weigh on the average 200 pounds. There are no goals, side lines or halves. The game lasts until one side is the victor and frequently this is not accomplished before two or three days.

"The idea of the game is to force small wicker basket, which takes place of our ball, into the territory of the other side—this territory being half of the town—and up and down streets the fight rages. Each man equipped with a whistle with which summon assistance when too pressed.

"Stealth as well as main force must be used in getting the 'ball' into enemy's country, and I know of a clever player who did so by passing over the roofs of the houses. As you may imagine, a hundred giants fighting and fighting in the streets creates some excitement."—Harper's Weekly.

SOUL HOUSES.

One of the Queer Customs of the Ancient Egyptians.

Egyptian "soul" houses were curio edifices made probably between the tenth and twelfth dynasties—that is, about 3000 and 3300 B. C. The principle that caused the warrior to be slain on his grave seems to have actuated the early Egyptians when they built a house for the dead man's soul.

The beginning of the custom was that a mat was laid on the grave, and a pan of food upon it. Afterward the offering was carved in stone as a table of offerings to give permanent satisfaction for the soul. Then to the table was added a shelter copied from Arab tent, and this gradually was elaborated. The shelter was placed on columns, a hut was put into this, the chambers were copied, and finally appeared complete two story houses furnished with pottery models of a couch, chair, stool, fireplace and figure of a woman making bread.

The soul was conceived of as ascending from the grave through the ground and requiring shelter while feeding its everlasting provision, and yet though it ascended through the earth it needed a staircase to go up to the upper floor, and the soul had a donkey for which a manger was required. Chicago News.

Ventilate Well.

An old writer says, "When men live in houses of reed they had constitutions of oak; when they lived in houses of oak they had constitutions of reeds. This is a picturesque description of the injury which may come to us from fine houses too closely confined to keep out the fresh air and too heavily curtained, preventing the entrance of sunshine, which is almost if not quite as important as air. But it is not necessary to have our fine houses unhealthy, and it requires only intelligence and thoughtfulness to render brick house as good a promoter of health as a cabin. Fresh air will come into well ventilated modern houses as well as through the open cracks of a house of reeds and sunlight through a window in a palace as well as a hovel."

The Discovery of Iron.

The stone age, bronze age and iron age so overlap one another it is impossible to say just when one begins or ends. Men began to use both bronze and iron long before stone had ceased to be used. In fact, America was the stone age so late as its discovery by Columbus 400 years ago. It is safe to say that history proper and the iron age were born together anywhere from 8,000 to 10,000 years ago. It is more than likely that men gained their first information concerning the properties of iron through experiments with the pieces of it that had fallen from the sky in the shape of meteors.—New York American.

Energy.

Aubrey de Vere, an Irish poet and gentleman, mentions in his "Recollections" that when ten years old he had a tutor who constantly inculcated in him rectitude, purpose and energy.

The tutor's praise of energy was expressed by the saying:

"There are three letters of more value than all the rest in the alphabet—namely, N R G."

Headed Him Off.

"My wife," began Hicks, "dropped in to see me at the office today and"

"Sorry, old man," interrupted Wicks, "but my wife held me up before I left home; I can't lend you a cent."—Catholic Standard and Times.